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## LORD JOHN AND THE MINISTRY.

THERE are manifest symptoms of an early dissolution of the present Ministry. The genuine Whigs are either worn out by age and the arduous struggles of public life, or have gradually toned down into mild but timorous Conservatives. The Peelite section has almost entirely melted away, and can hardly be said to have a thorough representative on either side of the House. Mr. Gladstone, once the *dulce decus et tutamen*—the stainless plume, as well as the sword and shield—of that brilliant and logically illogical fraction of a great party, has done more by his unnatural alliance with the extreme Radicals to weaken and discredit the Government to which he belongs than have the fiercest assaults, the keenest arguments, the most scathing invectives of her Majesty's Opposition. To counteract the subversive tendencies of his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Palmerston has been compelled to throw himself on the patriotic forbearance of his avowed political opponents. If not actually driven to seat himself as a suppliant beside the hearth of his enemy, he has at least been more than once indebted to the magnanimity of the Conservatives for escape from defeat at the hands of his own followers. He has, moreover, been unfortunate in losing, through ill health, the full co-operation of some of his ablest colleagues. Only on comparatively rare occasions has Sir George Grey been able to bring his large and varied experience to the aid of Ministers; and still less frequently has the towering form of the Baronet of Netherby been seen to rise from behind the Ministerial benches. Again, when Mr. Sidney Herbert developed into Lord Herbert of Lea, the Government of the day lost a tower of strength, which they have not yet succeeded in replacing. And now another star of the first magnitude may be said to have fallen from the Ministerial firmament. How much of Lord John will pass into Earl Russell? How much of the old Reformer and Free Trader will reappear in the "bloated aristocrat," with the strawberry-leaves on his coronet and a fine estate in Ireland? How far will the new Avatar in the celestial regions of the British peerage prove a consistent continuation of the former life in the flesh and form of a representative of the British people? Will not "our glorious Constitution" be regarded as having attained its consummation in this last transformation of a Commoner into an Earl? Is not "finality" now reached? What further need of change? How shall the £6 franchise affect the beatitude of the serene dweller in Olympus? The "greasy

citizens" have looked their last upon the representative of 1688, nor shall they ever again throw up their caps with delight as the noble scion of the illustrious house of Bedford bids them hold fast to the great principles of his favourite Revolution. Every allowance can now be made for the irritation and peevishness displayed by Lord John at the cool, contemptuous manner in which his late schemes of Reform have been treated by Parliament. It is easy to understand the sort of vexation an intensely vain man must experience on first realising the disappointment of a life-long hope that his name should be inseparably connected with a perfected system of representation—perfected, that is, after his own view of the question. How that view first came to be formed and adopted might be an interesting study for an acute observer of

this widespread discomfort, was in no degree allayed by the restoration of peace. On the contrary, so many fortunes were lost, so many persons utterly ruined, by the renewal of regular commerce and the return to peaceful pursuits, that for many years afterwards no sensible alleviation was afforded to the distress of the large body of the population. Men's minds, too, so long excited and kept in the highest degree of tension by the anxieties and uncertainties of a warfare on which depended the liberties of their country, could not all at once accommodate themselves to a monotonous and depressing reaction. In the absence of foreign dangers they had time to consider internal grievances, and, contrasting their own poverty with the apparent affluence of the upper classes, they naturally, though irrationally, ascribed the result to the predominance

of political power in the hands of the latter. Fortunately, the British aristocracy had benefited by the terrible experiences of the French Revolution, though at no time were they guilty of the excesses attributed to the "grands seigneurs" of France. Instead of opposing the progress of liberal ideas, they cordially lent their aid to the moral and social improvement of the people. In the nature of things it was inevitable that there should be a considerable difference of opinion as to the best mode of attaining this end. The Conservatives thought it of the first importance to prepare the masses for participation in self-government by a moral and industrial training, by promoting their material welfare and so inspiring them with self-respect, and by inculcating principles of religion, order, and morality. It is not to be wondered at that this slow, though sure, system of pro-

gress was unappreciated by the masses themselves, impatient of present sufferings, and eager for complete and hasty changes. Their impatience, too, was fostered by the Whigs, or rather the Radicals, of those days; and foremost among these was the son of the Duke of Bedford, chafing under the feelings peculiar to a vain man of exceptionally short stature and very small means, with just sufficient cleverness to be self-conscious, and to imagine himself fitted to fill a higher post in the commonwealth than that of a poor cadet devoid even of personal charms. Seizing fortune by the forelock, Lord John placed himself at the head of the surging masses, and on their shoulders he has ever since been borne triumphantly along, until now he is hurled, high and dry, on to the benches of the Upper House. So much for Lord John; but how is the Ministry, how is the country, affected by this general disruption and dislocation? Is it not clear that the Whig element is exhausted, that an infusion of new blood



NEW AMERICAN STEAM-GUN, INVENTED BY MR. DICKENSON.

human character. It would be equally curious and instructive to ascertain how much was due to a vanity more intense than the vanity of woman. The younger son of a powerful and wealthy house, but personally unendowed with fortune, and gifted by nature with second-rate abilities, he was favoured by an opportunity of which he adroitly availed himself. The name of Russell has for generations been somehow connected in the minds or mouths of the middle classes with the idea of liberty; but doubly potent became the spell when wrought by the son of a princely Duke. Though the fatal principles of the French Revolution had struck no deep root into the rich, healthy soil of old England, they had sufficiently germinated on rocky and thorny ground to create a general sense of discontent, not a little aggravated by the positive sufferings caused by the war with France. This undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the existing state of things,



VIEW OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.



is absolutely necessary, or, rather, that the entire Cabinet must be remodelled and formed anew? A grave and learned man, who by persistent industry has come at last to comprehend something of the internal administration of the country, is suddenly pitched-forked into the War Office, a department of which he is profoundly ignorant. To fill up the vacancy thus created, an invalid, who has for some time been incapacitated by ill health from taking an active part in Parliamentary debates, is called upon to preside over the Home Affairs of nearly thirty millions of people. Other changes are made after the same fashion, tending only to keep power and place in the hands of half a dozen Whig families, in the vain hope that something may turn up to mitigate, if not to prevent, their complete and final downfall. In the meantime, the country drifts along as best it may, and Earl Russell takes his seat among the Peers of his native land quite content to leave the child of his old age to the tender nursing of Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Gladstone, and Co.

#### AMERICAN STEAM-GUN.

THE steam-gun, of which we give an Engraving, is one invented by the ingenious Mr. Dickenson; but it has been newly constructed by Mr. Winkham, a gentleman of Baltimore, whose name may have a European reputation for dealing in arms and vessels with the Czar during the Crimean War. The numerous experiments to which the steam-gun has been subjected, together with the expensive nature of the work required in constructing the various portions of the apparatus, might well have discouraged a less wealthy capitalist. But, success being once established, the result is a great one, since when once the steam-gun becomes effectual it combines in one operation the advantages of several batteries. It will be, indeed, a fearful engine of destruction, since nothing can withstand its deadly shower of iron, or the means it presents of carrying on a terrible because a transferable attack.

#### RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

PUBLIC interest still centres upon the two cities Washington and Richmond, and in every fresh arrival of news we expect to hear that some general engagement has taken place between the Northern and Southern troops. Virginia, notwithstanding the indecision, or rather, perhaps, in consequence of the indecision, which marked her conduct at the commencement of the rebellion is likely to be the theatre of the events which will determine the question of the ultimate settlement of the American difficulty; and, under these circumstances, her capital maritime city will still be the point to which anxious inquiry will be directed.

The city of Richmond, of which we give an Engraving, is situated on the north side of the James River, 150 miles from its mouth, and lies opposite to Manchester, with which it is connected by two bridges. Altogether, it is one of the most wealthy and prosperous of the United States' cities. Its public buildings consist of a Capitol or State House, the Governor's house, an armoury, a penitentiary and gaol, and numerous churches of different denominations. Its spacious square contains a statue of Washington; and a canal with three locks, on the north side of the river, terminates in the town in a large and handsome basin. The trade of Richmond is very considerable, both for inland and foreign supply.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French, who has, it is said, derived much benefit from his visit to Vichy, was to have returned to Fontainebleau yesterday (Friday).

Admiral La Capelle received orders to sail from Marseilles on Wednesday with the vessels Donauwerth, St. Louis, and Alexandre.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree appointing commanders for ten men-of-war.

Some of the French papers contain a semi-official article refuting certain assertions of the *Patrie* in reference to the cession of Sardinia, which, it says, "has already been so many times denied."

#### SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has received Sir J. Crampton, the new English Minister at Madrid, who waited upon her Majesty to present his credentials. Sir John delivered the usual address, expressive of esteem and consideration on behalf of our Sovereign, and hopes for the prosperity of the Spanish nation. The Queen, in her reply, uttered a hope that all questions which may arise between Great Britain and Spain may be settled in a manner likely to promote the mutual friendship of the two nations.

A telegram from Madrid which stated that the chief of the Loja insurrection had been executed was not correct. The person condemned to death, and strangled in Spanish fashion accordingly, was only a subordinate. The leader of the struggle escaped, and has not been recaptured.

The former Minister of Spain at the Neapolitan Court is to return to Rome as Minister to the King of Naples *in partibus*, the Spanish official journal declaring that Spain will be the last Power to cease to recognise Francis II. as the Sovereign of the Two Sicilies.

The *Iberia* and the *Contemporaneo* have been condemned to fines of 25,000 and 50,000 reals respectively.

#### PRUSSIA.

Addresses, deputations, and proclamations of sympathy and loyalty continued to pour in from all classes and parties of the subjects of the King of Prussia; and it is evident that any attempt to identify any party with the traitorous attack on his Majesty is unreasonable. Nevertheless the King, in his reply to the address presented by the deputation from Berlin, used expressions implying his belief in a political and party motive. "See," he said, "what political extremes lead to. The author of the crime has not exhibited the smallest indication of madness. Let us, then, not close our eyes. Recollect the events of the last two months. Think of the approaching elections." The King added the assurance that the principles on which he has governed for the last three years will remain unaltered.

The following declaration was found in Becker's portfolio:—

My motive for proposing to kill the King of Prussia is that he is unable to bring about the unity of Germany; he must then die, in order that the work may be accomplished by another. They will make sport of me when they take for a madman on account of this action; but I must accomplish it, to render happy the German fatherland.

OSCAR BECKER, Student of Law at Leipzig.

On being examined, Becker answered with perfect coolness and collectedness, avowing that he had wished to kill the King, and stating that he should, if possible, make another attempt to do so. On inquiry at Leipzig it was ascertained that he was a laborious student, of reserved habits, and that he has very few relatives or acquaintance.

It seems to be at last settled that the German fleet is to be placed under the protection of Prussia.

#### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Imperial rescript in reply to the Address of the Hungarian Diet was read in both Chambers on Monday. It will be seen from the abstract we give of this document in another column that the

Emperor refuses the demand that the union between the countries shall be a mere personal one, and points out that the relation of Hungary to the whole monarchy has been for three centuries a real union as far as war, finance, and foreign affairs are concerned; and that when the Constitution was granted to the country the constitutional necessities of the whole country were taken into consideration. He also announces that the laws of 1848 cannot be wholly re-established, because in many respects they are incompatible with the present Constitution. The Emperor also declares the union of Hungary with Transylvania to be for the present impracticable.

An Imperial decree is published to-day, dissolving the Diet of Istria on account of its refusal to send representatives to the Council of the Empire, notwithstanding the repeated requests of the Government. The same decree orders new elections for the Diet.

#### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Russian General Ouchakov, in reviewing some of the regiments of Volhynia, is reported to have addressed them in a speech of a singularly inflammatory and warlike character. He announced that "a campaign is at hand;" reminded them that to do the will of the Sovereign is the soldier's duty; and cautioned them against the reading of "seditious" papers, such as the *Kolokol*, the organ of Russian Liberalism, published in London. The Russian General alluded to the recent massacres in Warsaw as "merited chastisement."

A funeral service was celebrated on Monday in all the churches of Warsaw in honour of the late Prince Adam Czartoryski. All business was suspended. The Archbishop officiated in the cathedral. On entering his carriage the people unharnessed the horses, and then dragged it to his residence. A great crowd followed.

Great crowds of people assembled on Sunday before the residence of the English Consul and deposited bouquets of flowers, amid shouts of "Long live Queen Victoria!" These bouquets were offered to the British nation as a grateful acknowledgment of its sympathy for Poland. The police made their appearance after the crowds had dispersed.

#### GREECE.

The Russian Government, alarmed at the antagonism between the Government and public opinion, is said to have made some observations on the subject to the Greek Cabinet. In consequence, King Otto summoned M. Ozerov, the Russian Minister, and the latter declared that, from what he himself saw of the state of things, he thought a change in the Government system necessary, and that Russia, for the sake of peace, appealed to the initiative and the wisdom of his Majesty to make one. It is added that France and England have given the same advice.

#### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Safetti Pacha, President of the Grand Council, has been dismissed. Fuad Pacha succeeds him. Aah Pacha has been definitively appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Palace and departmental reforms continue to be effected.

"A French steamer from Beyrout," says the *Patrie*, "brings the account that robberies have of late become frequent in the Lebanon, and, in certain parts, fields of barley had been set fire to. On learning these facts the Sultan dispatched a corps of 6000 men for the purpose of protecting the harvest and maintaining tranquillity in the country."

Omer Pacha has gone to have a conference with the Prince of Montenegro.

#### INDIA.

The intelligence brought by the overland mail is satisfactory. The rains had been general and abundant over the whole of the famine district, and the villagers were cheerfully engaged in sowing operations. According to the report of Colonel Baird Smith on the famine, the sufferers from its effects were not far less than a million and a half. The Nawab of Furruckabad, who was exiled to Mecca for the part he took in the rebellion, was producing a great impression on the pilgrims by prophesying that in five years the empire of India will be regained by the Moslem.

#### THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

The general engagement in Virginia which was supposed to be imminent on the dispatch of the last mail had not taken place, though some brisk skirmishing between the Federal and Southern troops on the 10th, near Laurel-hill, Western Virginia, showed the two forces to be so near each other that a battle could not be long delayed; indeed, it was expected to commence on the 11th by General McClellan attacking the intrenched position of the Southerners. There has been some fighting in Missouri. On the 5th the Federal troops, to the number of 1200, attacked 4000 Secessionists at Carthage. The Federals finally retired with the loss of eight killed and forty-five wounded, while the Southerners' loss is said to be 250, a disproportion that does not seem at all probable. Colonel Taylor, who had arrived in Washington with a flag of truce, bearing a despatch from President Davis to President Lincoln, had been sent back without an answer. The contents of the despatch are not known, but the sending it was considered a ruse to gain time.

A Southern privateer, named Jeff Davis, had made several captures. Congress had passed a resolution to consider business concerning naval and military appropriations only. Bills had been introduced for the repeal of the tariff of 1861, and the adoption of the 1857 tariff, and for abolishing all ports of entry below Baltimore. Six million dollars were voted for payment of the volunteers. The Senate had passed a bill for the employment of 500,000 volunteers, and appropriating 500,000,000 dollars for the war. The House of Representatives had passed a bill authorising a loan of 250,000,000 dollars. The Senate had expelled a member from one of the seceding States.

A mutiny had broken out among the Garibaldi Guard at Washington, and it had not been quelled when the mail was dispatched.

A resolution had been passed asking the President for the correspondence with Spain relative to the incorporation of San Domingo, and what protest, if any, the Federal administration had made against "the insolent and aggressive conduct of Spain?" The President replied that it was not advisable to produce the correspondence at present.

IMPERIAL CONDESCENSION.—The Emperor has been dancing at Vichy, and therefore cannot be very ill. At a military ball, which appears to have made an extraordinary sensation in the locality, his Majesty danced with Mme. de Sonay, the wife of the Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Grenadier Guards, and had for visit-vis Mme. Walewska, dancing with a non-commissioned officer. Corporals and privates danced with other grand court ladies; and in the Imperial quadrille an English young lady, whose name the French spell as "Miss Bouz," danced also with a private soldier.

THE NEW ZEALAND DIFFICULTY.—The New Zealanders are in arms once more, and for a cause less doubtful than the right of a tribe to forbid land sales. The Waikatos, the strongest of the Maori tribes, have thrown off their allegiance, declared for a native King, and are believed to be advancing on the capital. The Governor, who had gone to Taranaki to settle the terms of peace, has returned in hot haste to Auckland. Auckland is reported safe, as there are two thousand troops in garrison besides the volunteer force.

PNEUMATIC DESPATCH COMPANY.—A number of interesting experiments were made on Tuesday afternoon at this company's premises, near Battersea, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the pneumatic mode of conveyance. The principle adopted is the same as that of Appold's pump. The tube is rather more than a quarter of a mile in length; it is tunnel-shaped, and its diameter is 30 in. The disc or fan which exhausts the air is 21 ft. in diameter, and is connected at its centre by valves with the tube. The carriers inside the tube travel on wheels. They are 5 cwt. in weight, and each was charged with a load of 15 cwt. Two of these carriers were fastened together, the gross weight being two tons, and at a given signal they were launched on their journey. On an average they accomplished the full quarter of a mile in forty-five seconds. This was equal to a rate of twelve miles per hour. The tube, after serving experimental purposes, is to be taken up, and laid underground between the General Post Office and the district office in Bloomsbury.

#### AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

##### THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

"Brigandage," as the Bourbon reactionary disorders are called, has recommenced around Naples. The *Popolo d'Italia* of Tuesday announces that the brigands have invaded the town of Zagarise, and forced the inhabitants to join them. They burnt the national flag, killed the captain, the syndic, and several Liberals, and, after plundering and devastating the place, advanced on other parts of the country, where, however, they met with strong resistance from the troops and the National Guard. More favourable accounts have been received from Cotronei (Calabria).

The journals *Il Popolo* and *L'Italia* of July 21 announce that the insurrectionists have given a banquet within eight miles of Naples to celebrate the approaching return of Francis II.

General Cialdini, in furtherance of the measures he is organising for the suppression of these disorders, has just given orders for the mobilisation of 15,000 volunteers from the National Guard, and several Garibaldian officers have accepted appointments. At Monte Cilfone the brigands have been defeated.

If we may judge from the friendly reception Count Fleury has met with from King Victor Emmanuel and the honours he has conferred on him, the letter the Count conveyed from the French Emperor must have been highly satisfactory. According to the *Nationalities* the King, after reading the contents, said, "The good news you bring will fill the hearts of all true friends of Italy with joy." Count Fleury has received the Grand Cordon of the Military Order of Savoy.

##### ROME.

In a Consistory held on Tuesday the Pope pronounced a short allocution, in which he expressed his satisfaction with the conduct of the episcopacy and the Italian clergy. He deplored the aberration of some ecclesiastics of Milan, Modena, and the kingdom of Naples, and lamented the spiritual loss caused by the vacancies in certain dioceses. The Pope gave it to be understood that he was grateful for the occupation of Rome by the French army, without, however, dissimulating the abuse which, he said, the enemies of order have made, and will make, of the painful act of France in recognising the kingdom of Italy.

General Goyon is said to have broken off all official relations with Mgr. de Merode.

The *Opinione* says:—"The confessor of the late Count Cavour has been summoned to Rome by the Pope, who desires to learn details of his last moments."

A report that the Pope had given up to the ex-King of Naples 60,000 muskets and several guns, which were taken from the Neapolitan troops who took refuge in the Papal territory, and were deposited in the Papal custody by General de Goyon, is vouched for "on good authority" by the *Opinione Nazionale*. Other journals contradict the report.

#### THE RESCRIPT TO THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

THE Royal Rescript in reply to the Address of the Hungarian Diet was read on Monday in the Lower House, and was listened to with manifest impatience. The House was crowded with members. A resolution was passed ordering the Rescript to be printed.

The Rescript commences by stating that the relation of Hungary to the whole monarchy is, and for three centuries has been, *de facto*, a real union in as far as war, finance, and foreign affairs are concerned, and that when the Constitution was granted to the country the constitutional necessities of the whole monarchy were naturally taken into consideration.

The independent internal administration of Hungary, it says, is not thereby endangered, but, on the contrary, will be strengthened. The laws of 1848 cannot be re-established, because they are incompatible with the present Constitution.

The Diet is requested to proceed to a revision of these laws, to send representatives to the Council of the Empire in time to take part in the financial discussions which will come on in August next, to come to an understanding with the Croatian Diet in reference to the relation of Croatia to Hungary, and, finally, to draw up a law relative to the use of the national language and the development of the non-Hungarian inhabitants.

The Rescript declares the union of Hungary with Transylvania to be for the present impracticable, and says:—"The affairs of Servia shall be arranged on the basis of the resolutions of the Servian National Congress."

In conclusion, the Rescript guarantees an amnesty on the occasion of the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary.

The following is the text of the most important part of this document:—

The Pragmatic Sanction formerly sought to promote union and good understanding between Hungary and the other countries of the Monarchy. The patent of October extended the constitutional influence over a large number of questions. Hungary henceforth will be governed according to its ancient Constitution, alike in form, system, and men. The Emperor rejects the idea of an amalgamation, but grants an internal autonomous administration, and, at the same time, dynastic, military, diplomatic, and financial unity with the rest of the empire. A purely personal union was the idea of 1848. Six months after the promulgation of these laws civil war broke out, and led to the total overthrow of the Constitution. The Emperor will spontaneously restore the Hungarian Constitution of the 20th of October, under the conditions necessary to the development of the whole empire. The King recognises the laws of 1848 concerning the abolition of the privileges of the nobles, of corvées, and feudal burdens, general admissibility to public employments and to the possession of landed property, that relating to the equality of taxation and recruiting, and, lastly, that relating to the electoral rights of the lower classes; but he cannot sanction the laws of 1848 hostile to the rights of the non-Magyar population of the Hungarian countries and to the Pragmatic Sanction, which must be modified before negotiations are entered into on the coronation diploma. The Diet is requested to bestow its attention upon this revision; it is besides requested to bestow its attention upon the mode of electing deputies to the Council of the Empire, according to the fundamental law of the 26th of February, and to send provisionally deputies to the present sittings of the Council of the Empire, in order to protect the influence of the country upon the general affairs which are to be debated and settled in the course of August. The union of Hungary and of Transylvania, determined upon in 1848 without the consent of the Romans and of the Saxons, and in opposition to their wishes, fell to pieces almost immediately. It is necessary, therefore, now to re-establish, in the first place, the general representation of Transylvania. The relations of Croatia with Hungary can only be resolved by an understanding with the Croatian Diet. The Hungarian Diet is summoned to devote its attention to those conditions, the basis of which are the internal self-government of Croatia and its position towards the general empire, in accordance with the Federal union between it and Hungary. It is summoned to take the initiative of a law guaranteeing the rights of the non-Magyar inhabitants of Hungary. The Emperor reserves the initiative concerning the rights of the Serbs on the basis of the wishes of their National Congress. The abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand alluded distinctly to "all the kingdoms comprised in the empire of Austria;" any further document would be superfluous. On the occasion of the coronation, the King will keep in view the wish expressed that he should pardon political offenders. He awaits the assembling of the Diet for the legal settlement of the points indicated. In the meanwhile, the laws connected with finance will remain in force.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.—The French Minister of Finance has issued his report on the subscription to the Thirty Years' Loan, from which it appears that 4,693,814 bonds have been subscribed for. The *Moniteur* adduces the magnitude of the amount, and the eagerness displayed by the public to subscribe, as a proof both of the financial power of the country and of the confidence reposed in the Government of the Emperor.

THE SULTAN'S HAREM.—It is probably (says the *Union*) not known that the Imperial harem is completely renewed at each change of reign. In sending away the odalisques of Abdul Mejid, Abdul Aziz has strictly adhered to ancient usage. The organisation of the Imperial Court at Stamboul implies the multiplicity of women, and they must not belong to any family of the empire, because the Sultan, as "the shadow of God on earth," must not have any relatives. That is a fundamental law of the State. His wives must be brought from a distance, and be purchased—that is to say, besides, in order that between them and the Padishah there may be no family ties. That is so true that the Sultan is often called by the Turks "the son of the slave."



## PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The first portion of President Lincoln's Message, which is of considerable length, is historical. It traces the growth of the quarrel between North and South from the accession of the President to the present time. He found on coming into office that the functions of the Federal Government were suspended in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, and that the Federal property within these States had been seized. A purpose to sever the Federal Union was then openly avowed, and an illegal organisation entered into by the States named. It became necessary for the Federal Government to act, and the policy enunciated in the Inaugural Message was chosen. It was determined that is, to hold Federal property not already wrested from the Government, and to rely for the rest on time.

The President then explains the circumstances under which, in spite of this resolution, he was induced to abstain from any attempt to save Fort Sumter, and to direct his attention instead to Fort Pickens. It would have been impossible to send an adequate force to Charleston before the provisions of the garrison had been exhausted. To reinforce Fort Pickens, therefore, before a crisis occurred at Fort Sumter was the aim of the Government. At the same time it was notified to the Governor of South Carolina that an attempt would be made to provision the fort, but that if the attempt were resisted no attempt to throw in men or arms would be made without further notice. On this the attack ensued. The President here points out that the attack was not made as a measure of self-defence, but to precipitate a dissolution of the Government. The assaults of the Government, therefore, began the conflict of arms. It was then seen that force must be resorted to, and the country was called on. The conduct of the different States at this juncture is recorded. None of the Slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through the regular State organisation. Virginia now openly took up arms against the Federal Government, while some of the Border States advocated a policy of neutrality, the result of which would have been to dissolve the Union at once. At this point the insurrectionists announced their intention of using letters of marque, and renewed calls for volunteers were made by the Federal Government. The necessity at this critical moment of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act is then explained—the sympathy of foreign Powers for the Union is announced, and then comes the question of men and money:—

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and decisive one; that you place at the control of the Government for the work at least 400,000 men and 400,000,000 dollars. That the number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper age within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of six hundred million of dollars now is a less sum per head than was the debt of the revolution when we came out of that struggle, and the money value in the country bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them.

Why the secession should not be allowed is thus argued:—

The nation purchased with money the countries out of which several of these (seceding) States were formed. Is it just that they should go off without leave and without refunding? The nation paid very large sums—in the aggregate, I believe, nearly a hundred millions—to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes. Is it just that she shall now be off without consent or without any return? The nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these (so-called) seceding States in common with the rest. Is it just either that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the whole? A part of the present national debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave and pay no part of this herself? Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and when all shall have seceded none will be left to pay the debts. Is it quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money? If we now recognise this doctrine by allowing the seceders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can do if others choose to go or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain. The seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession. They have assumed to make a national Constitution of their own, in which, of necessity, they have either discarded or retained the right of secession, as they insist it exists in ours. If they have discarded it they thereby admit that, on principle, it ought not to exist in ours. If they have retained it by their own construction of ours, to be consistent they must secede from one another whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts or of effecting any other selfish or unjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no Government can possibly endure. If all the States save one should assert the power to drive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of secession politicians would at once deny the power and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called driving the one out, should be called the seceding of the others from that one, it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do, unless, indeed, they made the point that the one, because it is a minority, may rightfully do what the others, because they are a majority, may not rightfully do.

The President questions whether there is a majority of legally-qualified voters of any State, except, perhaps, South Carolina, in favour of secession; and he then insinuates that the rebel politicians ignore the people:—

Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence, in which, unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words "All men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national Constitution, to the preamble of which, unlike our good old one, signed by Washington, they omit "We, the people," and substitute "We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people?

The leading "sophism" of President Davis is then attacked:—

They invented an ingenious sophism, which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents of the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is, that any State of the Union may, consistently with the nation's Constitution—and, therefore, lawfully and peaceably—withdraw from the Union without the consent of the Union or of any other State. This sophism derives much—perhaps the whole—of its currency from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a State—to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union. . . . The States have their status in the Union, and they have no other legal status. If they break from this they can only do so against law and by revolution. The Union, and not the States separately, procured their independence and their liberty by conquest or purchase—the Union gave each of them whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and, in fact, it created them as States. Originally some dependent colonies made the Union, and in turn the Union threw off their whole dependence for them, and made them States such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State Constitution independent of the Union. Of course it is not forgotten that all the new States formed their Constitutions before they entered the Union, nevertheless dependent upon and preparatory to coming into the Union. Unquestionably the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the national Constitution; but among these, surely, are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive, but at most such only as were known in the world at the time as governmental powers. And certainly a power to destroy the Government itself had never been known as a governmental or as a merely administrative power.

The President afterwards remarks that "plain people" understand the difference between North and South very well:—

It is worthy of note that while in this, the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favoured with others have resigned and proved false to the band that pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Or at honour is due to those officers who remained true, despite the example of their treacherous associates; but the greatest honour and the most important fact of all is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands at an hour before they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand without an argument that destroying the Government which was made by Washington means no good to them. Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have settled—the successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it.

Mr. Lincoln then explains, or rather hints at, the course that will

be taken by the Government "after the rebellion shall have been suppressed."—

The Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will, have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than that expressed in the Inaugural Address. He desires to preserve the Government that it may be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government have no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest, or any subjugation, in any just sense of that term. The Constitution provided, and all States have accepted, the provision that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government; but if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the Republican form of government. So that to prevent its going out is an indispensable means to the end of maintaining the guarantee mentioned; and when an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The *Constitutionnel* attaches great importance to a letter from Alexandria giving a very rose-coloured description of a visit paid, on the 2nd inst., by Mr. Colquhoun, the English Consul-General in Egypt, accompanied by the English Consul at Alexandria, to the works of the Suez Canal. The declarations made by these gentlemen the *Constitutionnel* considers to be proof of "the definitive adhesion of the English Government to the making of a canal through the Isthmus." After going through the works at Port Said, and questioning the Arab workmen, taken at random, concerning them, &c., the Consuls expressed their high satisfaction, and at a dinner given them in the evening the English Consul-General, we are informed, spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind welcome you have given us. We have visited and admired the works you have undertaken. I have been through all your yards, and am impressed by what I have seen. I have been struck with your courage as well as with the union and order which prevail among you and in your works. I have been struck, above all, with your admirable organisation, which has enabled you to triumph over so many obstacles. I have no doubt, after what I have seen, that if greater obstacles should arise it would be easy for you to triumph again, guided by your illustrious chief. I hope that difficulties of another kind will no longer present themselves; in the century in which we live they ought not to exist long. I associate myself with all my heart in your work, and I shall follow its development with pleasure." In the course of the evening the European workmen were brought to the verandah to thank the Consuls for their visit, when one of the workmen, who happened to be a poet, addressed Mr. Colquhoun in the following verses:—

Merci surtout à vous, généreux adversaire,  
Digne représentant de la vieille Angleterre.  
Vous nous avez compris, vous nous avez jugés;  
Et faisant pas marché de certains préjugés,  
Vous venez resserrer la sublime alliance  
Du peuple d'Aïdion et du peuple de France!

The Consul-General, having shaken the poet by the hand, made a speech to the workmen, in which, according to the *Constitutionnel's* correspondent, he said:—"You set a great example to the good and gentle people of Egypt that work beside you. Your presence on the soil of Egypt is a benefit to its inhabitants. Your influence will be quickly felt among them; they will learn from you to labour and perfect themselves. Be assured that all my sympathies belong to the project of uniting the two seas; and that, far off as well as near, I shall anxiously follow the development of your works."—Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons a few nights since that he had heard nothing of this visit of Mr. Colquhoun.

IN A RUSSIAN PRISON.—William Stephenson, a cook and steward belonging to Hull, lately went to St. Petersburg in a Hull steamer. Upon arrival there he was sent on shore by the captain with two bottles of gin. He was allowed to proceed along the quay quietly for about 100 yards, when two Russian policemen accosted him, and, taking hold of a basket which he had upon his arm, they examined it and found the liquor. They thereupon seized him and hurried him off to prison. He was drifted about to three different prisons that day until about nine o'clock at night, when he was taken before a Russian official, and after remaining in his presence a few minutes, during which time nothing was said to him, but he was turned round and examined, he was removed to a large room, where he remained for the night. There was no bed nor articles of furniture, and he received nothing to eat. In this place he was confined for three days and three nights, during which period he had nothing whatever to eat, and only a little cold water to allay his thirst. No one ever came near the room. On the night of the fourth day one of the prison officials brought him a large piece of hard bread, black as a coal, a little salt, and a bowl of cold water. The bread, however, was of such a character that the poor fellow, with all his hunger, could not touch it. On the morning of the fifth day he was removed to a cell underground, where he was stripped of all his wearing apparel, and here he remained three more days and nights, having only the black bread to subsist on. This treatment speedily had its effect on the man's constitution, and he became ill. While here he was visited by the captain of the vessel, who promised to exert his influence with the Consul to obtain his release. Several Englishmen also visited him, and through their instrumentality he obtained a little white bread and wine, which was no doubt the means of saving his life. He was kept in custody seventeen days and a half, during which he was removed to several prisons, and his treatment was of the most cruel character. On Monday he was taken from the prison and released with scarcely any articles of wearing apparel, having no shoes, no coat, and only a cap for his head, and without a penny in his pocket. The man applied to the British Consul, and through his interference gained a passage to Hull, where he arrived on Wednesday last.—*Hull Packet*.

THE GOLD-FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The Nova Scotian gold fever continues, and is spreading far and near. It is now satisfactorily ascertained that gold in minute particles can be found in quartz, and in drift alluvial sandbanks, &c., on the east coast of Nova Scotia, extending from Lunenburg to Canoe, fully a distance of 120 miles! This extent, by about ten or twelve miles of breadth, may be said to compose the "gold-fields." No less than 1000 men are working at the Tangier mines. The steamer Neptune runs twice a week between Halifax and Tangier, carrying passengers and from the diggings. Some half-dozen sailing-vessels also run regularly as packets between Halifax and Tangier, carrying passengers, provisions, lumber, &c., and in this way a regular medium of communication between the city of Halifax and the gold-fields is fairly established. Three or four streets are seen marked off at Tangier. Abundance of good provisions may be had at the mines, and (considering all circumstances) very cheap. The quantity of rock turned over is enormous, and the excavations and tunnels made to get at the precious metal would startle even a Cornish miner. The great want is that of crushing-machines. The gold is in abundance in the hard quartz, but the miners have no appliances for crushing it out. As to the success of the miners it is difficult to write with any degree of certainty. Some "lucky diggers" have been making five pounds sterling and six pounds sterling per day, while others within stone cast have not made five coppers. The diggers have hitherto behaved remarkably well.

THE FIRE AT LONDON BRIDGE.—On Tuesday morning it was reported that the fire had again broken out in one of the immense vaults, extending over two acres of ground and filled with oils and tallow. Mr. Toner, the engineer in charge of the fire brigade, found that the arch of one of the vaults had fallen in, and some tons weight of cotton had dropped through the opening, and, becoming saturated with oil, had, owing to the intense heat, ignited spontaneously. At first there seemed little, if any, probability of saving from destruction the immense quantity of combustible materials contained in those vaults. Thirty men at once went to work, and after the lapse of two or three hours they were enabled to get the fire extinguished. The damage done to the cotton, however, was considerable. During the previous night some persons had worked their way through the sewers, and, having entered one of Messrs. Scovell's warehouses, succeeded in stealing a ton weight of tallow and a great quantity of pickled pork and beef. How that could have been accomplished seems a mystery, for the sewer was five feet deep under the wharf. Under the direction of Mr. George and Mr. Roberts, who are acting for Messrs. Topley and Harding, of St. Paul's-churchyard, the enormous quantity of 130 tons weight of jute has been got out of the ruins, as well as 150 tons weight of rags, 65 tons weight of cotton, about 12,000 undressed hides, and an immense number of bags of rice. Many thousand hides have also been got out, as well as over five tons weight of arsenic, twenty-five or twenty-six carboys of aquafortis, and a large quantity of clover-seed and flour. The exact amount of rice, sage, coffee, catch, provisions in casks (the latter perfectly cooked), peas, &c., mixed with sage, some in heaps, some amongst rice, sugar, and pepper, it is impossible at present to tell; but it is stated that these articles in their present state will realise some thousands of pounds towards meeting the losses of the insurance offices. At Hay's Wharf no fewer than 14,700 undressed hides, butts, and buffalo horns have been got out of the ruins, some very triflingly injured. On the quay which runs between Alderman Humphrey's Wharf are piled an immense number of goat-skins and malacca-cinnes saved from the configuration. At Chamberlain's Wharf nearly 1100 hides have been already got out of the debris, as well as a vast quantity of flour, fat, and casks of lard, yellow ochre and other colours, white coppers, glue, and many tons of arsenic, white lead, as well as fourteen great piles of rags for papermaking.

A MAGNIFICENT SWORD, value £300, brought by the Persa as a gift from the inhabitants of Melbourne, Australia, to Garibaldi, was forwarded by the last Italy steamer to Sir James Hudson, at Turin, to be sent to Caprera.

## ELAND.

MURDER OF A POLICE CONSTABLE.—The dead body of a policeman named Lawler, lately stationed at Blue all, six miles distant from Tullamore, was found on Sunday afternoon in a field three miles from the station. The poor fellow had been shot through the heart. No cause is assigned for the murder, but it is supposed that Lawler found some person shooting with unlicensed arms, and that on his attempting to make an arrest the gun was turned against himself. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" returned against some person or persons unknown.

## THE PROVINCES.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A LADY BY HER DAUGHTER.—On Thursday week a shocking attempt at murder took place at the usually quiet village of Paington. A lady named Hooper, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, has for some years resided in this district with her daughter, Miss Emma Hooper, whose age is understood to be about thirty-eight years. On the evening mentioned Miss Hooper made an attack upon the aged lady with a large knotty stick. Luckily the entrance of the neighbours prevented Miss Hooper from doing more than inflicting a terrible wound upon the old lady's arm. The daughter has been committed for trial. It was with difficulty the police who had charge of the prisoner prevented her from being rather roughly handled by the exasperated crowd who blocked up the entrance to the house.

A FIERY PILLAR.—A "pillar or column, bearing the appearance of cloud or smoke, with a point tapering downwards, like a church steeple reversed," passed over Pinxton on Saturday week, impelling some railway waggons, scorching trees, damaging roofs, and emptying the ponds over which it passed. The pillar proceeded in a north-westerly direction, and was afterwards seen about Carnfield, near Alfreton. There it faded away. A very heavy fall of rain preceded its appearance in the neighbourhood of Pinxton, and after it had passed the air was oppressively hot and sultry for a considerable time. Since the occurrence hundreds have visited the spot to view the ravage committed by this singular visitant.

A MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A sad affair occurred in Parliament-fields, Texteth Park, Liverpool, yesterday week. Two boys, named Fitzsimmons and Roberts, were at play, the former taking the part of a highwayman, the latter a traveller. In the course of the play Fitzsimmons demanded from Roberts "his money or his life," the latter refused. Fitzsimmons then exclaiming, "Now for the awful deed!" struck Roberts in the breast with an old oyster-knife, inflicting a desperate wound, from which the blood flowed copiously. The wounded lad was carried as soon as possible to the Southern Hospital, where the doctors pronounced the case hopeless. Fitzsimmons was taken before the Police Court on Saturday last, but discharged, the dying lad in his deposition acquitting Fitzsimmons of any intent to injure him, saying, "I am sure he was not in earnest."

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Mr. Gladstone declines to stand for South Lancashire, in the event of a third seat being created for that division of the County Palatine by the passing of the Appropriation of Seats Bill. In the letter in which he makes known his decision Mr. Gladstone says:—"The divided state of opinion in the University of Oxford with respect to myself as one of its representatives, and the long series of contests, so unusual in academical history, of which I have been the occasion, might well suggest, and have suggested, the belief that I could, consistently with my obligations to my present constituents, and even with a view to the advantage of the University, seek to withdraw from the arena of so many struggles. Yet, were I to entertain any such design, I could not quit those who, with so much generous indulgence, have returned me on six occasions during fourteen critical years, except in a manner which would enable me to feel that I had exposed them to no prejudice by the act. It may be enough to say that, were I now to surrender the trust I held, I should surrender it under circumstances unfavourable to the constituency, and likewise peculiar to the moment; among which I may mention these—that the Parliament is still young, and that at this time such a change could scarcely be expected by a widely-scattered and at the same time a closely-occupied body. After maturely weighing the question with a view to public interests, I have arrived at the conclusion that I should not by such a step serve the cause, of which you have in so conspicuous a manner selected my name as the symbol. I must, therefore, with the warmest expressions of gratitude for the manifestation now before me, beg leave to decline the honour you propose to confer."

THE CHARGE OF MURDER AT CAMBRIDGE.—The inquiry into the circumstances attendant upon the death of Harvey Rumbelow was proceeded with on Tuesday, the prisoner Pilson retaining the calm and collected demeanour he displayed on the former examination. Mr. Carter, a surgeon, who was first examined, stated his belief that deceased was alive when he fell into the water. Rosetta Rose, barmaid at the Duke of Sussex, deposed to a quarrel which took place on the night when deceased lost his life between him and one Polly Coe, about some money, of which she accused him of having robbed her. The landlady of the Dog and Duck deposed that Polly Coe and Pilson, and the deceased, were drinking in her house on the same evening. Polly Coe went first out. Pilson and another person followed at twenty minutes past ten. The deceased fell last, at twenty minutes to eleven. Robert Webb, a constable, saw Pilson, a young man, and a young woman, at twelve o'clock, proceeding towards the common. He was there when the clock struck a quarter-past twelve, the time when a previous witness, Mrs. Chapman, avers that the prisoner was ill-using the deceased on the common. He heard no noise, which he must have done had that been the case. Other witnesses made statements of a similar kind in opposition to Mrs. Chapman's evidence, after which the prisoner was again remanded.

PROMPT JUSTICE.—At Bridlington Quay a boy was attempting to drown a cat, and to accomplish his purpose had a stone fastened to one end of a string, and the other end tied round the cat's neck. He threw the stone into the sea, expecting the cat would go with it; but, instead of doing so, puffy-clutched hold of the boy's breast, and dragged him after her into the sea. He was rescued in an insensible state.

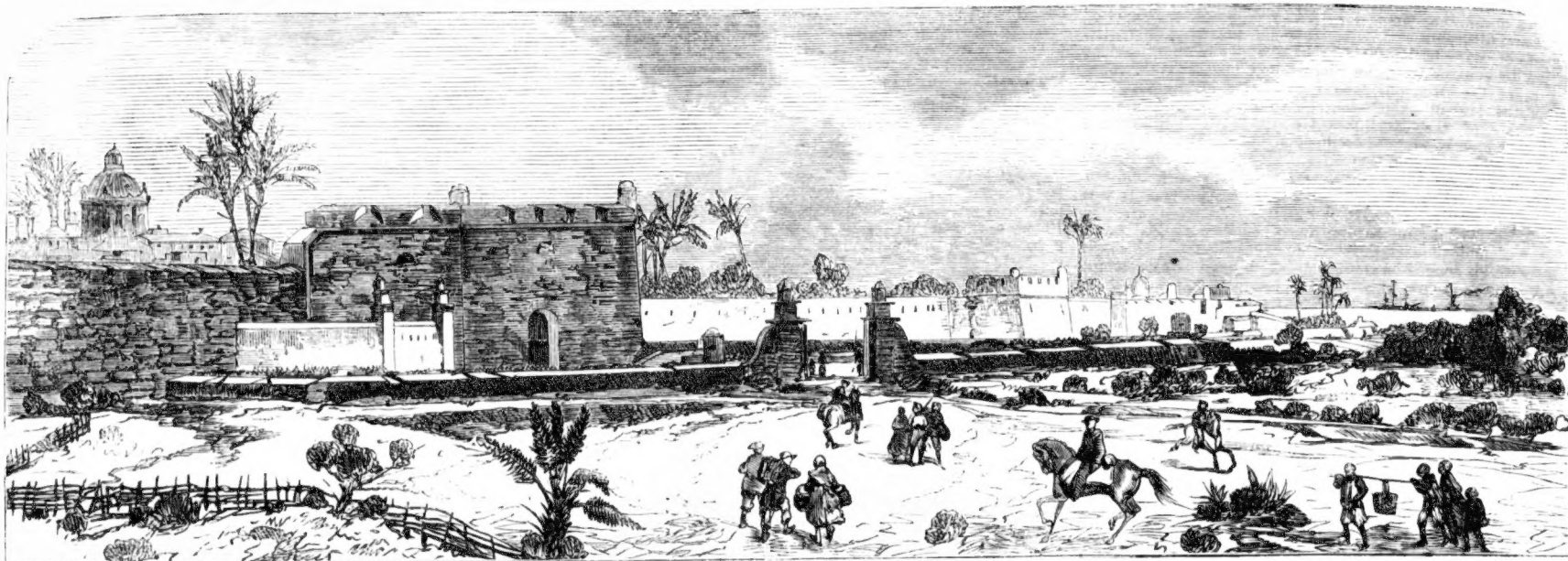
AFRAY AMONG NAVVIES.—Disturbances took place on Saturday night last amongst the navvies at Penton, on the New Border Railway, on the occasion of the fortnightly pay. There were several fights in the Bridge Inn. In the last of these John Donnelly, a Scotchman, was killed. The man who inflicted the fatal blow is supposed to have been a navvie named William Flannaghan, who was apprehended on Sunday morning.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES C. MELVILL, K.C.B.—We regret to have to announce the death of Sir James C. Melvill, K.C.B., which took place on the 23rd inst. He occupied a high and influential position in the home service of the East India Company, shortly before whose political death in 1833 he retired, having served the Company with zeal and ability for half a century. He was the eldest of four sons of Captain Melvill, Governor of Pendennis Castle, in Cornwall. This officer, who was in the Royal Army, commenced his career in India, and was among those who were taken prisoners upon the defeat of Colonel Baillie's force in 1780 by Hyder Ali, the grandfather of the present Gholam Mahomed. The wounds which he received on that occasion, and his ill-use during his imprisonment, it is supposed, shortened his life, and he left a large and young family. Sir James Melvill entered the home service of the East India Company at an early age. He soon displayed those qualities which distinguished his future career, and he rose by rapid steps to the highest permanent position at the East India House, being appointed, in 1831, Chief Secretary, which office he held till his retirement in 1853. He was also Government Director of the Indian railway companies. He was at one period, we believe, offered high office under the Crown, but he resisted the invitation, and remained a faithful and zealous servant of the East India Company. He was always regarded as an eminent authority on all questions of Indian policy, and he was invariably among the first whose opinions were taken in any Parliamentary inquiry. His brothers are Mr. Philip Melvill, late Military Secretary at the India House; the Rev. Henry Melvill, late Principal of Haileybury College, and Canon of St. Paul's; and Colonel Sir P. M. Melvill, K.C.B., late Military Secretary at Bombay.

MR. MILNER GIBSON.—An influential meeting was held at Fendall's Hotel yesterday week for the purpose of forming a committee to further the proposed presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Milner Gibson, as a recognition of the able and successful services which he has rendered to the cause of education and political progress in connection with the repeal of taxes on knowledge. Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., presided, and several members of Parliament, as well as many gentlemen identified with literature, were present. A resolution by which the gentlemen present agreed to form themselves into a testimonial committee was proposed by Sir J. V. Shelley, seconded by Sir C. Douglas, and supported by Mr. Cobden, in speeches highly eulogistic of the right hon. gentleman. On the motion of Mr. White it was determined to limit the subscription to £1, so that as large a number of persons as possible might be induced to unite in this tribute of respect to Mr. Gibson. The proceedings terminated with the appointment of an executive committee.

THE CENSUS.—The unreviewed numbers of the population enumerated at the late Census have already been published for England and Ireland, and those for Scotland having just been ascertained by the officials at Edinburgh, the result for the entire country may now be stated. The total number of inhabitants of the United Kingdom, including the islands in the British Seas, may be set down as not less than 29,031,161. Of these 20,061,725 were numbered in England and Wales, 3,061,117 in Scotland, 5,764,343 in Ireland, and 142,779 in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The army serving abroad and in Ireland, and the navy and merchant seamen absent at sea, are not included.





THE OUTER GATE OF THE CITY OF SAN DOMINGO.

## THE SPANISH SQUADRON AT SAN DOMINGO.

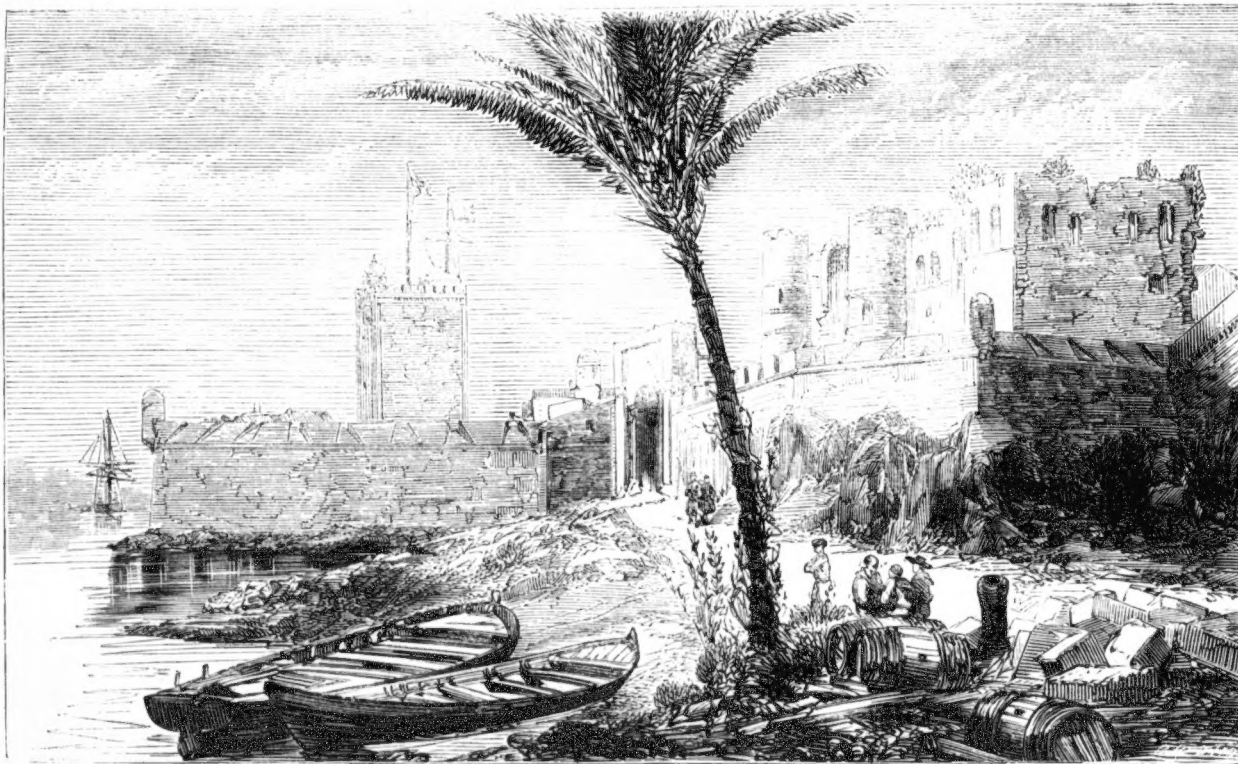
The arrival of the Spanish squadron at San Domingo has been a great event for the Spanish inhabitants of the island, since it has been, as it were, the inauguration of the annexation of the place to Spain.

It has long been known to all the world that this important territory has been for a number of years independent in fact, while they have scarcely recognised any right of connection with Spain since February, 1855; but the numerous calamities which have fallen upon the people since their emancipation, as well as other causes of perhaps greater political significance, have determined them in once more uniting themselves to their ancient country and ally. The news of this decision reaching his Excellency the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, he, by virtue of powers vested in him, at once dispatched the Commandant-Major Ramon Blanco to San Domingo with three vessels of war, not only to protect the interests of the Spanish subjects, but in order to verify the report, and to watch the progress of events. M. Blanco having conveyed a full report of the proceedings, by the Plasco de Garay, his Excellency determined to send out to the island a small brigade, conveying all the necessary matériel and provisions. The forces dispatched to the island consisted of 3000 men, under the orders of General M. Antonio Pelaez Campomanes, and the squadron which transported the troops continued in the San Domingo roadstead. The forces on board the squadron consisted

of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, all adequately provisioned. Soon after their arrival they set out for the various districts of San Domingo—Santiago de les Caballeros Puerto Plata Samana,

however, very favourable for ships of heavy burden, or drawing more than fourteen or fifteen feet of water. It is situated on the south east of the island and receives the waters of the river

formed by the union of the Lausama and the Isabella. The city of San Domingo is situated on the right bank of the river and upon the seacoast, and is defended by a small fort. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is considered the most ancient city of America, having been originally founded, in 1496, by Bartolomeo Columbus, the brother of the great navigator, the ruins of whose house still exist, and are represented in our Engraving.



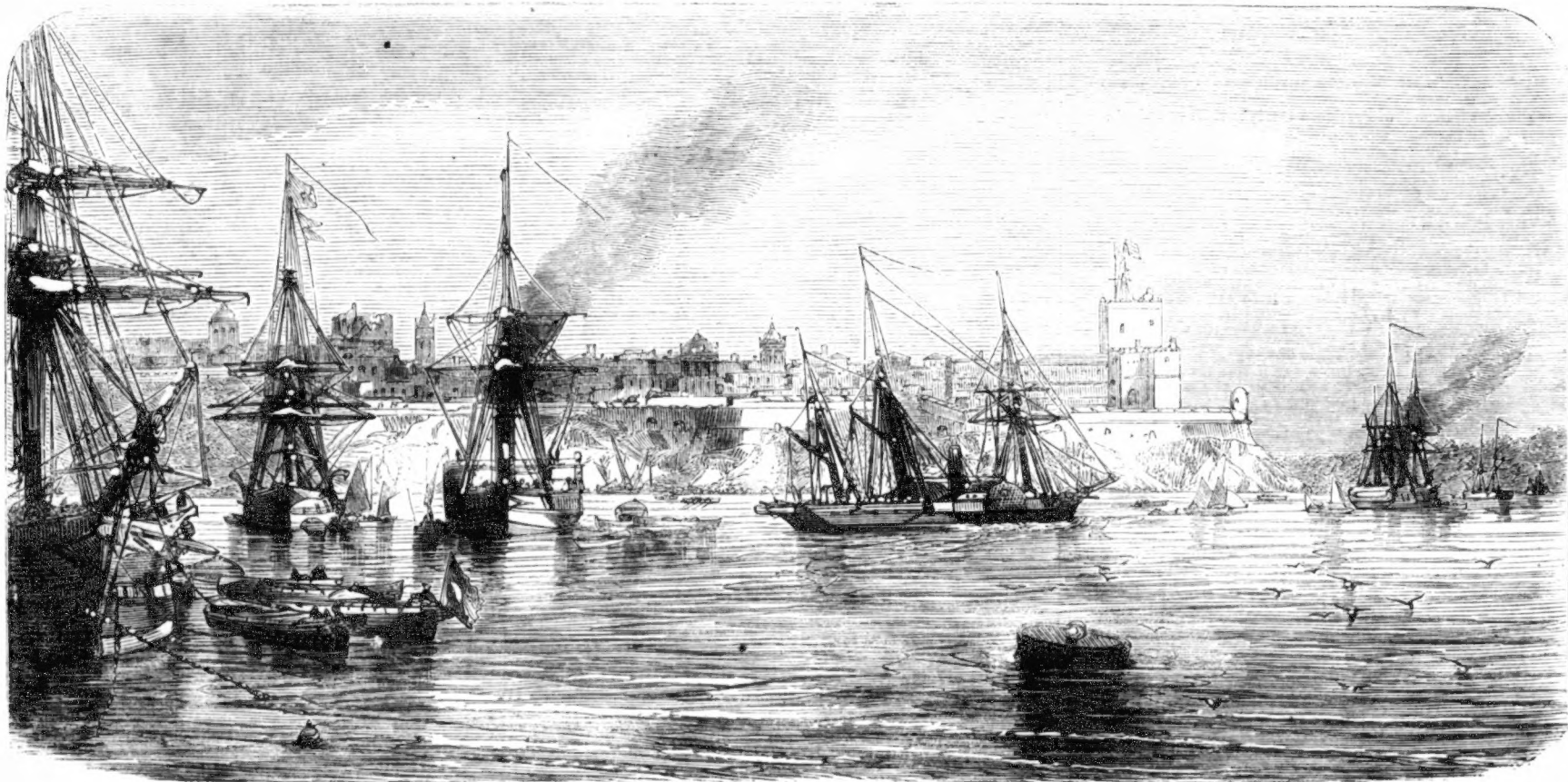
RUINS OF THE HOUSE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS AT SAN DOMINGO.

and Azua—several ships having returned to the station at Havannah, where it was deemed necessary to retain their services. Ten vessels still remain off the land, the roadstead of which is not,

Bettino Ricasoli is the descendant of an ancient Lombardic family, whose historical genealogy is traced back to a very remote date. The Ricasolis took part in the wars of the Ghibellines and the

## BARON BETTINO RICASOLI

By the death of Cavour regenerated Italy lost her greatest statesman. She still, it is true, possesses many public men distinguished for talent and patriotism—men who have strong claims on their country's gratitude; but as politicians none rise to the level of Cavour, and few possess the qualities requisite to constitute a sound statesman. One of those few unquestionably is Baron Ricasoli, to whom Victor Emmanuel has intrusted the difficult task of continuing the great work commenced by Cavour. In our Paper of this day we give a Portrait of the President of the Italian Ministry, and subjoined is a sketch of his life.



DISEMBARKATION OF SPANISH TROOPS AT SAN DOMINGO



Guelphs, of which parties (more particularly of the former) members of the family were at different times attached as leaders and adherents.

Firmness of character has been, from generation to generation, a traditional distinction of the Ricasoli, and the subject of the present sketch inherits his full share of that quality. An anecdote of his early boyhood is illustrative of his high spirit and determined will. When he was about seven years of age his tutor, for some fault, condemned him to a singular punishment: it was to kneel down, and, bowing his head to the ground, to mark the sign of the Cross with his tongue on the marble pavement of the apartment. Little Bettino refused to do this; and, when the tutor expostulated with him on his obstinate resistance, he said, in a most determined manner, "No, I will not do it. Only beasts lick the ground!"

It has been remarked, not untruly, that a man's character may be judged of from his dwelling-place; and, parodying the well-known aphorism, we may, perhaps, without much risk of error, say:—"Tell me where you dwell, and I will tell you what you are." Castle Brolio, the ancient seat of the Ricasoli family, is an impregnable mass of stone, which has withstood many sieges, and is very capable of resisting further assaults. It is a specimen of mediæval architecture, with all its accordant accessories. "Modern progress" is discernible only in the library and the gardens. Walls and crannies, moats and drawbridges, exist in all their primitive glory. Some years ago the lord of this ancient feudal castle was distinguished for his agrarian tastes, and he employed his leisure in writing essays on the cultivation of the grape, the olive, and the mulberry-tree. At the Paris Exposition de l'Industrie of 1855 the Grand Medal and the Cross of the Legion of Honour were awarded to Baron Ricasoli for his Chianti wine.

At an early age the Baron married a lady of the Bonaccorti family. Her premature death has cast over the spirit of her sorrowing husband a gloom which probably nothing will ever dispel. She



MONSIEGNUR LASKOWSKI, THE BISHOP OF WARSAW.

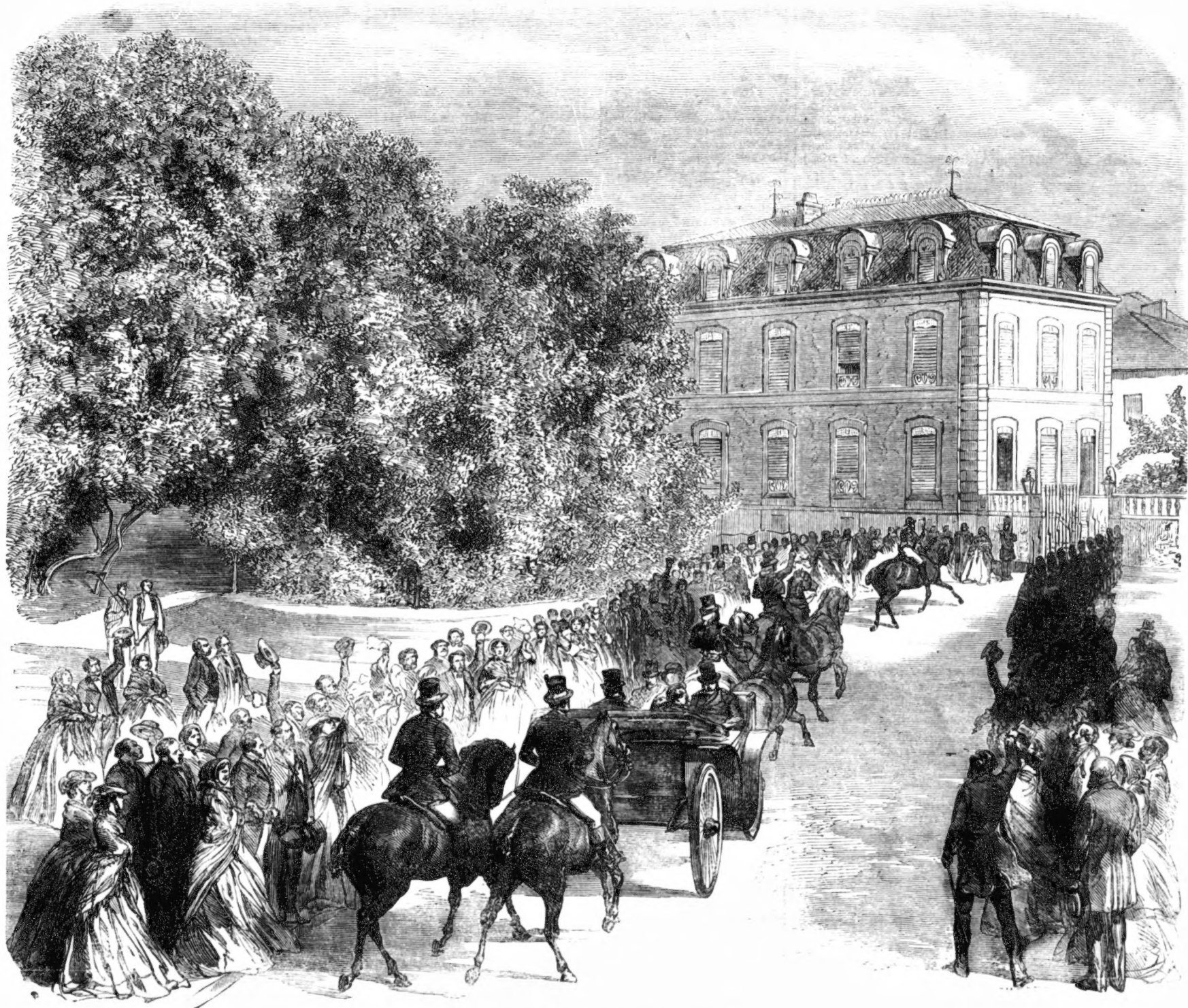
left an only child, a daughter, who still lives.

In Florence Ricasoli was intimate with several of the Neapolitan exiles—the veteran Poerio, the historian Colletto, General Pepe, Nicolini the poet, and the jurist Savagnola, who died recently at Pisa. But, though maintaining friendly relations with these individuals, he, nevertheless, declared his unqualified disapproval of all popular movements *from below*. He was decidedly of opinion that reform must come *from above*; and accordingly, in the year 1847, he addressed a memorial to the Grand Duke on the defective system of government in Tuscany, and the best mode of reforming it.

During the revolution of 1848 Ricasoli continued faithful to his Conservative principles. Guerrazzi and Montanelli were, in his opinion, not the right men. He was not disinclined to favour the return of the Grand Duke, but on condition of solid pledges. When, however, he learned that Leopold II. was content to owe his restoration solely to Austrian bayonets, he withdrew from the scene of active public life. Thenceforward his new political creed took firm root in his mind. "If Princes set themselves against reform, then subjects must work out reform without the aid of Princes." That a converted Conservative is a dangerous foe of Conservatism has been proved in Ricasoli.

During an interval of ten years—from 1849 to 1859—he lived in retirement, and employed himself in the drainage of the Maremma Marshes (in which enterprise he was wonderfully successful), and in writing for various political publications, staunchly maintaining the maxim that "Italy could hope for no salvation and enjoy no real freedom until she should emancipate herself from Austria and the Pope." He desired the establishment of a limited Monarchy.

On the outbreak of the war in 1859, it was proposed to present a strong petition to the Grand Duke, with the view of inducing him to accede to reforms. This question was warmly dis-



THE RESIDENCE OF NAPOLEON III. AT VICHY.



discussed in the liberal conclave at Florence, and Ricasoli ranged himself on the side of the popular party, who opposed the petition. "Who will present this address?" inquired the proud Baron; "certainly not I." The address was negatived. Throughout Tuscany public feeling was unanimously favourable to Victor Emmanuel, and on the 27th of April the Grand Duke abdicated.

The Chevalier Buoncompagni was appointed to govern Tuscany in the name of Victor Emmanuel, and Baron Ricasoli accepted the portfolio of the Home Department under the new Government. He wielded his functions with a firm but at the same time a gentle hand. He regulated the affairs of Tuscany as a province of the kingdom of Italy, and promptly suppressed every revolutionary symptom. The result was that Tuscany was never for a moment involved in what is termed a transitional condition. The difficulties with which the new Minister had to contend were not created by the people, but arose out of foreign influences and intrigues. Ricasoli made a firm stand against Mazzini, and his plan of taking Tuscany from the projected kingdom of Italy, and making it a part of the Papal States. To the schemes suggested by the agents of France he replied with the pride of ancient chivalry:—"I am the representative of a family which can trace its existence for the space of twelve centuries. I am the last of my race, and I will shed the last drop of my blood in defence of my political programme in its entirety."

To the energy and firmness of Baron Ricasoli are mainly due the successful incorporation of Tuscany with the kingdom of Italy. Whilst he held the sceptre of Minister of the Interior, so little cause was there to apprehend any disturbance of the public tranquillity that the Government was enabled to direct attention to many important measures for the furtherance of public education, and the promotion of art, science, &c.

#### THE RESIDENCE OF NAPOLEON III. AT VICHY.

OUR Engraving represents the arrival of the Emperor of the French at Vichy, where a very enthusiastic reception awaited him from the various communes of Billy, St. Gerand-le-Pay, Seuillet, Magnet, St. Felix, and St. Germain, which were all represented by their municipal councils. Several triumphal arches were prepared along the route taken by his Majesty. After passing Casset—which, although a small town and of some importance from its baths and mineral waters, is in reality only a faubourg of Vichy itself—his Majesty was met by M. Leroy, the Mayor, who delivered an address, to which the Emperor replied in few words; the Royal cortege afterwards passed the military hospital and the bathing establishments, where a crowd was assembled, and the orchestra of the institution played a march composed for the occasion by M. Bernardin, their conductor. The Royal suite then proceeded to the "Pavillon Strauss," by the grand avenue of the park. Strauss, the famous Strauss of the opera balls, built a sort of villa at Vichy, in a curious composite style, half Italian, half French—a little mansion, resembling the dwelling of a grand seigneur, accommodated to the tastes and habits of a wealthy modern tenant. The place is beautifully situated, and certainly no expense has been spared to render it charming in every respect, so that it is well suited as a temporary Royal residence, where for a time a life of quiet may be thoroughly enjoyed, although the space of the building may be less extensive than to entitle it to be called a palace. Here the Emperor dwells in comparative seclusion, with his Aide-de-Camp, General de Beville, and a valet-de-chambre. Around the Villa Strauss there has, in the course of a few days, been improvised a beautiful garden on the English plan. There is scarcely anything wanting—ample arbours, impenetrable bushes, sprouting fountains, a profusion of flowers, serpentine gravel walks traversing velvetlike lawns, where lately there were a bad street and a tumbledown grey wall. It seems half magical, the change has been so complete and so rapid; but the magicians were skilful, being no other than the director of the thermal establishment, and M. Bassett, the "fourrier" to his Imperial Majesty. There is a park which leads up to the house by a balconied terrace, the level of which is raised several feet from the ground. At the back of this a flight of stone steps leads to an antechamber, which opens upon a *salon*, intended for the offices of state. This again leads to the *salle à manger*, a magnificent room in the style of Louis XIV., and looking upon the terrace by three windows. This room is less gorgeously decorated, however, than the *salon*, which boasts a ceiling of Jouvnet, representing some mythological subject. A beautiful group of flowers painted by Saint Jean in 1854 is the best ornament of the *salle à manger*. The rooms above, on the left of the *salle*, consist of a bathroom and sleeping apartment for the Emperor; while below, abutting on the terrace, is a study and smoking-room. General Beville's apartment is on the right, as well as a cabinet for his Majesty's valet-de-chambre. The Royal suite occupy a neighbouring hotel—the Hotel des Thermes. Since the Emperor's intention of visiting Vichy was made known, a splendid bathroom has been fitted up at the thermal establishment, where every description of bath has been provided for, and the decorations display the elegant taste which characterises the arrangement of the Royal house and gardens.

**THE PRINT-SHOPS IN PESTH.**—One sign of the times which could not fail to strike a stranger arriving in Pesth—however ignorant he might be of the state of political affairs—is the aspect of the print-shops, here rather numerous in proportion to the size of the city. Their windows are filled almost exclusively with portraits of the most prominent Hungarian Generals, statesmen, and liberals of 1848 and of the present time, and with lithographs and prints or battles and sieges illustrative of Hungary's ancient military glories. Were it permitted, a post of honour would doubtless be assigned to the triumphs and feats of arms of the last war with Austria, but this the military authorities could not be expected to tolerate. Hungarian history seems to have been ransacked for instances of heroic resistance to oppression, and the pictures recording them literally monopolise the windows. Of portraits, the one most universally seen is the thin, anxious countenance of poor Teleki. Garibaldi, in his character of friend of Hungary, and defender of national liberty, is everywhere; and beside him Turri is generally to be seen. Deak and Eötvös are very frequent; Kossuth less so, notwithstanding that his popularity and prestige with the masses in Hungary is here described to me as still far exceeding that of any one of his countrymen, while his acquiescence in Deak's programme has regained him the goodwill of many who not long ago stood rather aloof from him. Of foreign potentates Victor Emmanuel is decidedly the favourite, while one sees little or nothing of the Emperor Napoleon.—*Letter from Pesth.*

**THE FUNERAL OF PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.**—The funeral of Prince Adam Czartoryski took place on Monday from the Church of St. Louis-nu-Mie, Paris. The coffin, preceded by fifteen clergymen attached to the Church of St. Louis, was borne to the hearse by fifteen Poles. The cordons were borne by Count de Nantobello, General Dembinski, General Ladislav Zimozyski (nephew of the deceased), and Count Morawski (one of the members of the Polish Government of 1831). In addition to the two sons and immediate relatives of the deceased, the cortege was accompanied by M. Royer (Vice-President of the Senate), the Marquis d'Hautpoul, M. Achille Fould, Marshal Magnan, and several of the leading representatives of Parisian society, by deputations of Poles from Paris and London, by special deputations from England, from the Slav.s of Turkey, French and Polish ladies in deep mourning, the Literary and Historic Society of Poles in Paris, and several of the Sisters of Charity. The Empress of the French was represented by her Chamberlain, Count Lezay de Marnesia. After the religious ceremonial the body was borne to Montmorency, and buried there by the side of the remains of his sister, the Princess of Wurtemberg.

**A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.**—A slip of paper was found in a bottle some weeks ago on the western coast of Uist, in the Hebrides. The paper, appearing to be the leaf of a pocket-book, used in the hurry of the moment, was covered on both sides with pencil marks, from which the following was with difficulty deciphered:—"On board the Pacific, from Liverpool to N. York. Ship going down. (Great) confusion on board. Icebergs around us on every side. I know I cannot escape. I write the cause of our loss, that friends may not live in suspense. The finder of this will please get it published. Wm. Graham." The ship here named is supposed to be the Pacific, one of the Collins line of steamers, which vessel left Liverpool on Jan. 23, 1856, and has not since been heard of; and this slip of paper, three inches by two, is probably the only record of the fate of that missing ship. We find from the records of the lost Pacific that a person named Graham sailed in her from Liverpool on her ill-fated voyage.

#### INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 169.

MR. KINGLAKE.

On Friday week we had a debate upon Italian affairs. It was opened by Mr. Eöthen Kinglake, who was seconded by Sir Robert Peel. Those gentlemen always run in couples now. When Mr. Kinglake is in the House, look a little below and you are sure to see the gallant and gay Sir Robert in his place; and if Mr. Kinglake rises we all know that Sir Robert will follow. Great things were expected of Mr. Kinglake when he first entered the House. He had written a clever book of travels in the East—picturesque, nervous in style, full of quiet humour, and with a fine flavour of true genius about it. Why, then, should he not be equally effective in speech? Such was the way in which we reasoned when Mr. Kinglake first came among us; but the reasoning proved false; our great expectations have been disappointed; and, in short, there is as much difference between Mr. Kinglake's book and his speeches as there is between sparkling hock and spent soda-water. Nothing can be more lively, picturesque, and enchanting than his book; nothing duller, unpicturesque, and disenchanting than his speeches. Mr. Kinglake does not, of course, talk nonsense—his matter is good enough, and if he would quietly in his study embody it in a pamphlet we have no doubt that it would be effective. But he lacks almost every qualification of a speaker. First, he is physically defective. In person he is diminutive, and his voice is weak and not flexible (and here we may ask why he perches himself quite at the back, in the shadow of the gallery, thus adding to his natural disadvantages?); and, secondly, he lacks self-possession and ease, and seems at times to be in want of words. And it is remarkable that he has no style. In writing he has a style of his own, but in speaking he has none. We have divided these disqualifications into two classes; but perhaps they are all physical, or arise out of physical defects. If he were more imposing in person, if his voice were stronger and more under his command, he would be less nervous, more self-possessed, his ideas would flow more freely, and perforce clothe themselves in suitable words, and we should see the same power and genius in his speeches that we have in his book. Indeed, if we think of it, it must be so, for Mr. Kinglake in his study and Mr. Kinglake in the House are one and the same; and, if he who has been so successful in writing has failed in speaking, the cause must be physical and not mental. The mental stuff which so charmed us whilst we read his book is always in the man; but somehow it cannot be made presentable in his speeches, and Mr. Kinglake's is not an uncommon case. Mr. Monckton Milnes, for example, writes exceedingly good prose; and his verses, though not marked by much power, are in language musical as Apollo's lute; but he is not and never will be a good speaker. His language is broken, and at times incorrect; and it is evident to all that he never utters exactly what he means to say. Sir George Lewis again is a forcible and elegant writer; but in speaking he boggles at times painfully, whilst his manner, though improved, is still awkward and ungainly; and in both these cases the defects are evidently physical.

MR. STANSFELD.

Here we have altogether a different man. Mr. Stansfeld could not write such a book as "Eöthen." Who could? He could not discourse such eloquent music as Mr. Milnes has given us; nor could he produce such able philosophical works as those of Sir George Lewis. But one thing he can do which neither of these men can do. He can attract, and hold, and impress the House of Commons; and the reason is this: Mr. Stansfeld has all the special qualifications of an orator, which they have not. And here let us not be supposed to mean that Mr. Stansfeld's matter is not good, for it is good. He often treats subjects in an original way, throws new light upon old topics, and always shows that he can think clearly as well as speak freely. What we mean to say here is that he can utter his thoughts impressively and with great effect, whilst the gentlemen alluded to above cannot. Mr. Stansfeld's speeches, however, have received the applause of Mr. Gladstone, and even of the cynical *Saturday Review*, and therefore need no praise from us. Mr. Stansfeld in person is of the middle height, slight and spare, but well made, and looks to be about thirty or thirty-five years old. Dod, however, tells us that he is over forty. He was educated at University College, London, was called to the Bar in 1849, but has left it to follow the business of a brewer at Walham-green. In home politics Mr. Stansfeld is a Radical; in foreign politics he goes with "the Young Italy" party, of which Mazzini, who is a personal friend of Mr. Stansfeld, is the chief. And here we may note that it is not a little remarkable that, holding such opinions, he should gain the ear of the House; for, whilst Radicalism is certainly not in favour with the bulk of the members, his views on foreign politics are positively hateful. When Mr. Stansfeld made his first successful speech the effect upon some of the old Tories was very remarkable—Newdegate looked aghast, Henley and Bentinck much the same as we should think the old Athenians looked when Paul preached to them such strange things from Mars Hill, puzzled and perplexed, whilst Lord John Manners eyed him through his glass as a naturalist would a new species of animal; and through the whole of the Conservative party the feeling seemed to be that a very strange fellow indeed had dropped into the House. "Clever, Sir!" said a Conservative to us, after Mr. Stansfeld's speech on Friday; "very clever, Sir; but very dangerous sentiments. I do not know what on earth we are coming to. He seems—this Stansfeld—to be a revolutionist." But still they listen to Mr. Stansfeld. When he rose to speak upon Reform the House was in a storm. It was anxious for a division; and it seemed to be a wild experiment to attempt to gain a hearing amidst such a noise; but when Mr. Stansfeld had uttered a few words, and his voice had been recognised, the tempest was calmed down in a moment, and for twenty minutes he was listened to as quietly as if he had been a Prime Minister making some important announcement. And on Friday, when he so bravely defended young Italy, and uttered sentiments which were about as palatable to the House generally as a defence of Maynooth, the Inquisition, or the Vatican would be to Messrs. Newdegate, Spooner, and Whalley, or a panegyric of State Churches would be to Mr. Hadfield, he gained the ear of the House and held it in close attention to the last.

#### HOW TO DEFEAT AN OPPRESSIVE MEASURE.

Later on Friday night—or rather on Saturday morning, for the hand of the clock was at two—the solitary policeman in the lobby saw some half dozen members suddenly rush out of the House, laughing and joking and frolicking, as boys do when they rush out of school. "What, then, is the House up at last? well, it is time." But no, it cannot be up, else why do not these men go off home. It must be some *ruse de guerre*, a count-out most likely, to get rid of an obnoxious bill. And so it turned out to be. For some weeks past the Lord Advocate of Scotland had had upon the paper a salmon-fishery bill. Salmon is rapidly becoming extinct, they say, in Scotland, and this was a bill to prevent so great an evil; and, generally, the bill was approved by the Scotch members. But there were some few that did not like this bill; and, on looking over it, we must think that some of its provisions were unusually severe; indeed, we may say, cruel, arbitrary, and unjust. However, at 12.30 the learned Lord got into Committee, and, notwithstanding a heavy fight against its clauses, headed mainly by Mr. Robertson, of Berwickshire, a jolly, hearty country gentleman and keen sportsman, and himself a proprietor of fisheries, the learned Lord got to the 121st clause about 1.45, and, as he had a snug, packed majority of Government men behind him, he confidently hoped to bear down opposition and finish the bill. He was, however, doomed to disappointment; for this 121st clause, which enacts that no man henceforth should fish in Scotland for salmon without license, and that offenders should be fined, and in default of payment be distrained upon, and if sufficient goods be not found to pay fine and expenses, be imprisoned, roused the ire of the opposition, and a gallant stand was made for the right and

privileges of free fishing. Confident, however, in his majority, the learned Lord stood his ground, and, in the end, would have carried his point; but suddenly a thought occurred to one of his opponents—"We cannot beat him; suppose we count him out." And no sooner was this said than it was done. Some five or six indignant Scots arose simultaneously and left the House, and the sitting was at an end, and the bill was stopped for that night, and, as it turned out, for the Session; for on the following day the learned Lord was obliged to start for Scotland, and without him to push the measure forward there was nothing to be done but to let the bill quietly die. Well, *requiescat in pace*, and may it never rise again, for it was a bad bill. Indeed, we are confident that a Minister of the Crown no more dare propose such a bill for England than he dare propose to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. And then to think of forcing on a bill of pains and penalties and deprivation of ancient rights at two o'clock in the morning! All honour to the gallant band who defeated it!

#### THE END DRAWEETH NIGH.

Everything in the House now forebushadows the end of the Session. We are hurrying over the Estimates, and shall probably have got all the votes in Supply before the close of the week. Continuance bills have made their appearance upon the paper, and the members are fast leaving town. More than half the Scotch and Irish members are gone, and a large number of the English county representatives. Indeed, the House has now thinned down to less than two hundred members. With respect to the bills before the House we may say that there are few of any importance, and those which are not in an advanced stage will be withdrawn. There will be no general massacre of innocents this year, because there are few to slaughter. The order on the Highways Bill—which has so long stood upon the paper—has been discharged. The Greenwich Hospital and the Government of the Navy Bills have met with the same fate. All these measures would have met with stout opposition, and therefore have been thrown over to another Session. In short, no measure that is likely to excite a contest will be proceeded with; and as to Supply, all the votes which are usually debated at any length have been secured. The Army Votes, the Navy Bill, those for Education, the Kensington and British Museum, the National Gallery, Ambassadors, Consuls, already have all been passed; and, as we have said, in a few more days the Estimates will be cleared off; and, probably, before the week is out the Appropriation Bill—i.e., the bill for appropriating the money voted—will be upon the table, and then we shall certainly have arrived nearly at the end of our voyage. Prophets differ as to the exact day on which the House will rise. Last week the 3rd of August was in favour; but Friday, when we expected to get into Supply, was a lost night. We hoped to get money, but, after sitting nine hours, we got nothing but talk. Now the 8th, it is said, will be the day; but no one, not even the Speaker, can tell at present. As we are sailing now it seems likely that we shall get into port on the 8th. But who can say that Mr. Kinglake and Sir Robert Peel may not already be conspiring to waste another night upon Italy? or that Mr. Hennessy and Sir George Bowyer may not be laying their heads together to interpose some hindrance in our way? Mr. Vincent Scully is happily gone for the Session, or the end would be still deeper in the fog than it is; and Mr. Whiteside has also departed. Indeed, most of the Irish members have gone; and so, on the whole, we would venture to say that the 8th or the 10th, at the furthest, will be the day, but we cannot tell with certainty yet.

#### Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

POLAND.

**LORD HARNOWBY**, on moving that an address be presented to her Majesty for copies or extracts of all correspondence which passed in the years 1831 and 1832 between the Government of Great Britain and those of Russia and other countries on the subject of Poland, said that recent events in Poland had caused people to ask whether the state of affairs in that country was such as was contemplated by the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna, and the publication of the papers might tend to check the tyranny under which the Poles suffered.

**LORD WODENHOUSE** expressed a general sympathy with Poland, and assented to the motion so far as the correspondence with Russia was concerned.

**LORD ELLENBOROUGH** expressed at the same time his astonishment that Russia should not have done her utmost to conciliate so great and noble a people as the Poles. It was for the interest of Russia to conciliate them, for as long as they were discontented the action of Russia was paralysed in Central Europe—a circumstance almost as injurious to Europe as to Russia itself. How could Russia extricate herself from such a position? By a frank reconciliation, and by restoring to the Poles self-government. The principle which had led Naples, Lombardy, and Flanders to assist Charles V., the Hungarians to support Maria Theresa, and Hanover to aid England, had been self-government, and he thought the application of that principle to Poland would be attended with like results. It was not by keeping the people poor that quiet would be preserved in Poland, but by developing wealth; for poverty conspires, but wealth only asks for quiet.

**THE EARL OF MALMESBURY**, while expressing equal sympathy for the rights of Poland, insinuated that sufficient credit was not given to the present Emperor of Russia for what he had done, and was desirous of doing, for that country.

After a few observations from the Marquis of Breadalbane, **LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE**, in pressing the point that the treaty obligations had not been observed with respect to Poland, stated, as a proof of it, that a town whose independence was guaranteed by the treaty was now in the possession of Austria.

**LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE** pointed out how the religious privileges of Poland had been invaded, and five millions and a half of people made to change their faith at the dictation of Russia.

The motion was agreed to. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and their Lordships adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**MR. CONINGHAM** presented a petition from Mr. George O'Malley Irwin with reference to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, which, upon his motion, was read by the clerk at the table.

The petition gravely inculpated the conduct of Mr. Lever, the member for Galway, whom it charged with fraud in relation to the company.

Upon the motion that the petition do lie upon the table, **MR. LEVER** rose and observed that there was not the slightest foundation for the allegations contained in the petition, and that he earnestly desired the fullest investigation.

**LORD J. MANNERS** suggested that the petition should be referred to a Select Committee.

After a discussion, in which it was observed that the charges contained in the petition could be inquired into by the ordinary tribunals, the House divided, when the motion that the petition lie upon the table was carried by 99 to 78.

**MR. HOPK** inquired whether Mr. Coningham was prepared to follow up the petition by moving for an inquiry?

**MR. CONINGHAM** desired time to consider, and moved that the petition be printed for the use of members only.

This motion was ultimately agreed to.

#### THE CESSION OF SARDINIA.

On going into Committee of Supply, **MR. KINGLAKE** asked whether the Governments of Italy and France continued to deny that the King of Italy entertained a project for ceding the island of Sardinia, and whether the truth of any such denials was confirmed or shaken by the information which the Government may have received from other quarters? This was essentially an English question, inasmuch as the possession of this island gave the command of the Mediterranean. He contended that an effort was now going on to carry out the desire of the first Napoleon, to make the Mediterranean a French lake, and that much had already been done towards the completion of that part of the plan which embraced the cession of Sardinia to France. He moved for any further correspondence respecting this subject.

**SIR R. PEEL** iterated the argument that the question of the annexation of Sardinia was essentially an English question, in reference to her commercial interests and her naval supremacy; and pressed on the House the manifest intentions and operations of the Emperor of France in reference to the carrying out a project of annexation of that island.



Mr. B. COCHRANE followed in the same sense, and asked for information on that point from the Government.

Mr. G. C. BENTINCK and Mr. STIRLING made coincident speeches, both as regarded the main question and in criticism of the conduct of the Foreign Secretary and the management of foreign affairs by the present Government, especially in regard to Savoy and Nice.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had always held and expressed the opinion that such a step as the cession of Savoy and France would be a great disturbance of the balance of power in Europe, and naturally affect the state of things in the Mediterranean. It was not a question merely between France and Savoy, but it must put an end to the alliance between France and Savoy. He did not believe, seeing the grave consequences which would follow, that the Emperor of the French would attempt any such annexation. He had in the spring received from Sir J. Hudson information that French agents were at work in Savoy; but the inquiries of the Consul produced very conflicting accounts on the subject. An appeal was made to Turin on the subject. It was denied by Count Cavour that any such project was contemplated, and, after his death, Baron Ricasoli distinctly stated that there was no territory that Italy would yield; and that declaration, surely, must have included Savoy, notwithstanding the insinuation that Baron Ricasoli did not intend this declaration to extend to that island. Again, the Government of France had not only given a positive denial to the rumour, but M. Thouvenel had disavowed it and interfered to prevent any French agency in the island. At the same time, looking to what had recently occurred in Europe, it would be very unwise to rest in perfect security that no attempts at annexation would take place, or that circumstances would not arise which might change that which he believed to be the sincere, peaceful policy of the Emperor. There was much in the state of Europe which must cause uneasiness, and render necessary the utmost care and watchfulness on the part of the Government of England, as distinguished from unnecessary meddling. He did not concur in the notion that the policy of Spain was that of subservience to the views of France; and he thought that in her case, as well as in that of all other nations of Europe, it was desirable to encourage any spirit of independence which she might display; and his belief was that both the Queen and Prime Minister of Spain were favourably disposed towards this country. Neither was he prepared to admit that Italy was the vassal of France, notwithstanding the obligations which France had imposed upon her. There was distrust in France of a strong Italy; but it was not now in the power of France to prevent the consummation of that strong Italy, by which would be gained another security and independence of Europe. While great armaments were going on in Europe it would not be the policy of England to disarm and to maintain navies and armies inferior to the position she occupies; for it would be a great security for the independence and peace of the world that it should be known that England was strong and ready to enter into a struggle in a just cause. He must decline to agree to the production of the papers.

The debate was continued by Mr. Stansfeld and Sir G. Bowyer.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that if there was any project for the cession of Savoy to France in existence it was unknown to him, and proceeded to urge that the alliance between France and England could not be possibly be effectual for any unworthy purpose, while in the case of Italy it had been essentially effectual for good. The policy of England in regard to Italy was not a party one, but reflected the sentiment of the whole British people. Having argued out the present state of the Italian question he proceeded to explain certain statements of his on a former occasion with regard to the conduct of the Duke of Modena, and renewed his assertion that youths under twenty-one had been capitally punished in that duchy for homicide by an *ex post facto* law, of which he had authentic proof.

After some observations from Mr. Griffith, Mr. Layard—who expressed his belief that Count Cavour never deceived the English Government with regard to Savoy and Nice—and Mr. Hennessy,

The amendment was negatived.

Some other business was done, and at two o'clock the House was counted out on the Scotch Fisheries Bill.

## MONDAY, JULY 22.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### THE DUCHY OF MODENA.

The MARQUIS of NORMANBY moved for copies or extracts of any despatches relating to the affairs of the Duchy of Modena from her Majesty's Minister accredited to the Courts of Central Italy during the years 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858; and in doing so took occasion to give a contradiction to certain statements of Mr. Gladstone with reference to the conduct of the Duke of Modena in having caused the execution of youths under eighteen, and especially one called Granaj, by putting into operation an *ex post facto* law. The noble Marquis at great length dwelt on the facts which he had collected in refutation of the statements above alluded to. He also referred to the alleged brigandage in the kingdom of Naples, the existence of which he questioned.

Lord WODEHOUSE entered a protest against a reply being made in one House to a speech delivered in another, and that some months ago; and, as regarded the defence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was content to leave that in his right hon. friend's own hands. In reference to the state of Naples, he said that reports had been received by the Government which went to show that brigandage existed to a great extent in that part of Italy.

The EARL of DERBY objected to the course taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, thinking it highly objectionable that a Minister of the Crown should make charges which were unsupported by evidence, and that against one who had no opportunity of defending himself. There was no reason to believe that the charges were founded on authentic documents; but, even if they were, they were not sufficient to make good such accusations as had been brought forward.

EARL GRANVILLE said that the documents in question were published last year by the Provisional Government of Modena, and he could not understand how the Grand Duke could have been ignorant of their publication. There was no objection to produce the papers asked for.

After a few observations from Lord Brougham, the motion was agreed to.

#### REVISION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

Lord ENRY presented a petition from certain clergy and laity in favour of a revision of the Book of Common Prayer.

The BISHOP of LONDON undertook to say that the subject would be considered by Convocation.

VISCOUNT DUNGANNON and the MARQUIS of WESTMEATH having spoken, the subject dropped.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### MR. LEVER'S CASE.

MR. CONINGHAM moved that Mr. Irwin's petition relating to the Royal Atlantic Mail Steam Navigation Company be referred to a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations of the said petition.

SIR G. GREY stated certain precedents which existed in reference to cases of allegations of a similar nature to those in the present petition, in which, after the petitions had been presented, and the members heard in their defence, the House went no further; and he suggested that the same course should now be pursued.

MR. LEVER proposed to read and answer the petition paragraph by paragraph.

MR. MALINS interposed, and suggested that Mr. Lever's emphatic denial was enough.

MR. LEVER, however, with the evident assent of the House, proceeded at length to read and answer the allegations of the petition seriatim, but still expressed a wish for a Committee.

SIR J. PAKINGTON expressed his opinion that there was no necessity for a Committee.

After a discussion, in which Sir G. C. Lewis and Sir J. Graham expressed opinions that the matter should go no further, the motion was negatived.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

On the further consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the House having agreed to disagree with the Lords' amendments on the second clause as to the Chief Judge, he moved to disagree with all the subsequent amendments relating to the office of Chief Judge.

On clause 21, which originally appointed five official assignees, and which by the Lords' amendments was altered so as to make the number eight,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved to disagree to the amendment.

This raised a debate on the subsequent amendment of the Lords relative to the creditors' assignees, and which altered the enactment in the bill which gave the management of bankrupts' estates to creditors' assignees, and made the official assignees auditors of the accounts and supervisors of the creditors' assignees.

The motion was agreed to, and the other amendments were considered.

#### SUPPLY.—THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

MR. WALPOLE moved the vote for the British Museum, £160,414, stating the different arrangements which had been made in the last year—the appointment of new trustees in the room of the Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Sutherland; that the late Mr. Braidwood had reported against the proposal of opening the Museum in the evening on the ground of the increased risk of fire, as well as of deterioration of articles of value and interest which would necessarily be caused by lighting with gas. He also urged that, looking to the continued additions to the collection which were being made, it was absolutely necessary that the question of additional space and accommodation should immediately be taken into consideration.

MR. GREGORY expressed his regret that no proposition had been made for the providing adequate accommodation for our national collections. He hoped that next year the House would be asked to adopt a recommendation of the Select Committee of last year to purchase certain blocks of houses round the Museum, so as to allow of some adequate and complete plan, which might be adequately carried out. He contended for the removal of the medieval collections, and their combination with those at South Kensington. He strongly objected to the removal of any part of the natural history collection.

MR. LAYARD urged that there should be distinct establishments for science and art in the Museum. He argued that the worst thing that could be done was to patch up new arrangements.

MR. M. MILNES followed in a similar strain.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER urged that there was a very sorry prospect for the Museum if the pessimist views which had been brought forward that night prevailed. The Government had come to the conclusion that the condition of the Museum required attention, and they equally deprecated any patchwork; but the question to be decided was, what was patchwork? The Government had felt that measures should be taken to provide such additional accommodation as would suffice for many years; and in order to do this they thought that the separation of the collection was involved. Steps would be taken in conjunction with the trustees to arrive at some plan which would meet the most objections, and give the most satisfaction to parties interested in the due preservation and exhibition of our national collection.

After some further debate, the vote was agreed to, and the House resumed. The orders of the day and the other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

## TUESDAY, JULY 23.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord WODEHOUSE moved the second reading of the Irremovable Poor Bill, the object of which is to reduce the period which gives the right of immovability from five to three years' residence.

VISCOUNT LIFFORD moved the rejection of the bill, urging that much evil had been done in Ireland by a system of rating in electoral districts. The EARL of DEVON supported the bill; the EARL of STRADROKE and Lord REDESDALE opposed it.

The DUKE of NEWCASTLE denied that there was anything in the bill calculated to upset the parochial system, and urged that it was forced on the Legislature by the necessity of the case.

After some observations from the EARL of CARMARVON, the second reading was carried by 40 to 31.

After some further business, their Lordships adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### INDIANS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Colonel SYKES moved that on all occasions when candidates are invited to compete for public employment under the Crown British subjects born in India should be allowed to compete on the same footing as other British subjects; that Drs. Thompson, Goodhall, Fulney, and Muncherjee, Beramjee, Colah, and Surgeon Pichay, all British subjects, having been prohibited from competing for the office of Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Army, at a publicly-advertised meeting appointed for the 18th of February last, in London, it is the opinion of the House that such prohibition was unjust, impolitic, and unequalled.

MR. LAYARD seconded the motion.

MR. T. G. BARING said that the question was whether the Secretary for War was censurable for prohibiting certain natives of India from competing for employment in the general medical service of the Army. This prohibition was founded on a communication from the Secretary for India in Council, to the effect that such gentlemen were not qualified by constitution for such service; and, as regarded some of the gentlemen named, it was decided by a medical board that they were constitutionally unfitted for service in a northern climate.

After a few observations by Mr. J. B. Smith and Captain Jervis, and a reply by Colonel Sykes, who considered the objections of Mr. Baring utterly groundless, the motion was withdrawn.

#### ECCLÉSIASTICAL LAW.

MR. D. SEYMOUR moved that, in the opinion of the House, the thestate of the ecclesiastical law in England and Ireland, and of the courts in which it is administered, and especially the Act commonly called the Clergy Discipline Act, requires to be amended and reformed, and that it is incumbent on the Government to direct a measure to be prepared on the subject.

SIR G. C. LEWIS was not disposed to say that the Ecclesiastical Courts were in a satisfactory state; and it was only a question of the discretion of the Government when they should seek to deal with the subject by legislation. It would not have been possible to do so this Session.

After some observations from Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Hadfield, the motion was withdrawn.

#### FIRE IN THE METROPOLIS.

MR. HANKY called attention to the state of the law respecting the prevention of fires in the metropolis. Stating the enormous amount of property in the metropolis, he observed that no municipal regulations whatever were now in force in the city of London for the protection of this vast property from fire. The Fire Brigade, supported by the insurance offices, which rendered very efficient service, was founded, he contended, upon a wrong principle; the insurance offices ought not to bear the expense of putting out fires, which fell ultimately upon insurers, whereas the general community, insurers and non-insurers, had an interest in preventing the loss of life and property by fire. In his opinion this was a function of the police, and it might be cheaply performed by them.

SIR G. LEWIS thought it clear that if all the expenditure now frittered away by separate parishes formed one fund, and was placed under one management, it could be more efficiently and economically applied to the extinction of fires than at present. The Fire Brigade was a voluntary force employed by the insurance offices, and the companies might make some contribution to the fund. The subject, he thought, deserved consideration.

#### PENSIONS FOR LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES.

MR. STIRLING called the attention of the House to the pensions conferred for literary and scientific services, for which a sum of £1200 a year was appropriated by an Act of Parliament. He complained that these pensions were, in some cases, given to persons who had assisted in the education of her Majesty, and, in one case, £1000 a year was given to a member of the Royal family. It was also the case that, in many instances, these pensions were given to persons who were poor, but whose relations were very rich; and it ought to be understood that this was not a refuge for the poor relations of rich families. Referring to the literary pensions, he contended that due caution had not been used in the distribution of the very small available sum. The case of Mr. Close, the Westmorland poet, was in point; for although the pension granted him had been withdrawn, yet £100 had been given him out of the Royal bounty. In this case there were no literary pretensions whatever. He contended, on the whole, that there might be a better distribution of the fund in question.

Lord PALMERSTON said that in his time no pensions had been granted to persons with rich relations. The pensions were very small, but great gratitude had been expressed by many deserving persons to whom they had been most useful for their being allotted to them. With regard to Mr. Close, the reason the pension had been taken away was because it was found that he had been convicted of a libel; but, as a considerable time had elapsed between the granting and withdrawing of the pension, it was thought only fair to give him a grant to compensate for any loss he might have suffered. On the whole, the fund, though small, worked much good.

#### SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply, beginning with the vote for superannuation and retired allowances.

A number of votes having been taken, the House resumed, and, the other business having been gone through, adjourned at two o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### CHURCH RATES.

On the order for the second reading of the Church-rates Law Amendment (No. 2) Bill, Mr. CROSS, after some preliminary observations, explaining his reasons or withdrawing the bill, moved that the order be discharged, expressing a hope that, during the recess, all parties desiring the settlement of this question would come to some agreement upon a measure which, while removing all grievances from Dissenters, would preserve the nationality of the Church of England.

SIR M. Peto stated his opinion that nothing could be more objectionable than this bill, which would render things worse than they now are, inasmuch as it would bring an immense number of persons who were now exempt from church rates within an imperative law for their payment.

SIR G. C. LEWIS hoped that the House would not allow this resultless debate to go on, but would proceed with the other thirty-three orders of the day. Nevertheless, several hon. members continued the discussion.

The Church-rates Commutation Bill (of Mr. Alcock), and the Votes for Disqualified Candidates Bill, were likewise withdrawn.

#### THE INDEMNITY BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Indemnity Bill, the object of which is to give an indemnity to persons holding offices who have not taken the statutory declaration,

MR. HADFIELD moved that the House, having during each of thirty-one consecutive years passed a bill which became law for indemnifying persons liable to make and subscribe, but who had not made and subscribed, the declaration imposed by the Act of 9th Geo. IV., c. 17, and having during

each of three consecutive Sessions passed a bill for abolishing such declarations, will not be satisfied with any measure respecting such declaration except one for its abolition.

SIR G. C. LEWIS opposed the amendment, which would prevent the giving of the indemnity to those whom it was intended to protect, to which Mr. Hadfield did not object.

It was withdrawn, and the bill passed through Committee.

#### LUNACY.

The Lunacy Regulation Bill—the object of which is to provide for more frequent visiting of lunatics under the care of the Court of Chancery, and to diminish the expense of procedure—was read a second time.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

In Committee on the Lace Factories Bill, MR. B. OSBORNE objected that, professing to be founded on the Factories Act, it extended the time of work by women and children, lessened the age at which children might be employed, and differed from the provisions of the Factories Act in other respects. He contended that the bill was not framed in accordance with the report of Mr. Trevelyan, who was appointed to inquire how lace factories could be brought within the Factories Act.

These objections were also urged by Lord H. Lennox and Mr. Cobbett. On clause 2, MR. PAGER moved a proviso that no youth shall be employed earlier than six in the morning or later than six o'clock in the evening, which was agreed to.

On clause 4, which does not extend the provision of the Factory Acts, by which workmen are dismissed at two o'clock on Saturdays, MR. B. OSBORNE moved its omission. On a division it was rejected by 57 to 41.

On clause 5, Lord H. LENNOX moved an amendment by which the age at which children shall work half-time be thirteen, instead of eleven.

After debate the word "eleven" was struck out of the clause; on which MR. W. R. FORSTER moved that "twelve" be inserted. On a division it was decided by 60 to 56 that "thirteen" be inserted.

Clause 6 was rejected.

The other clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.

#### PROSECUTIONS EXPENSES.

The Prosecutions Expenses Bill, the object of which is to enable supplementary allowances to witnesses, &c., out of the county rate in districts where it was found that the scale of expenses paid by the Government was too low, was under discussion on its second reading when, at a quarter to six, the debate stood adjourned.

The other orders were gone through, and the House adjourned.

## THURSDAY, JULY 25.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following bills passed through Committee—viz., East India (High Courts of Judicature), East India Civil Service, County Voters (Scotland), Volunteers Tolls Exemption, Voters (Ireland), University Elections, Salmon Fisheries, Irremovable Poor, Dublin Revising Barristers, Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Act Continuance, County Cess (Ireland) Act Continuance, and Local Government Act Amendment Bills.

The following bills were read a second time—viz., Dealers in Old Metals, Parochial and Burgh Schools (Scotland), Probates and Letters of Administration Act (Ireland) Amendment, Copyright of Designs, Crown Suits Limitations, and Criminal Proceedings Oath Relief Bills.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Public Works (Ireland) Advances and Re-employment of Monkeys, White Herring Fisheries (Scotland), Drunkenness (Ireland), Landlord and Tenant Law Amendment (Ireland) Act Proceedings, and Locomotives Bills.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

#### THE MILITARY ESTIMATES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, General PELL called attention to the excess of expenditure upon the Military Estimates. Taking two years together, the total excess was £1,800,000. Making an allowance for savings on certain votes, there would still be a deficiency of about £500,000. He complained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though conscious of those facts, had concealed them from the House. The same thing was still going on, as he found that at this moment there were at least 5000 men on the books more than had been voted.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declined to enter into the question of the Estimates, and said he had not been aware that there was any excess of expenditure. The Indian expenditure had come on him quite by surprise. It was perfectly true that he knew £600,000 would be required for India; but he had expected to get as much from China as would balance the account. The calculation which General Peel had entered into could not be discussed in that House, which would require the investigation of a Committee.

MR. T. G. BARING declared that the Estimates were not overcharged, and denied that the sum voted for the China War, or a single shilling of it, had been taken to pay the ordinary expenses of the country. It was true that at present they had an excess of 5000 men, but the fact was that they had come home from India. The Indian Government wanted 2000 artillery men, which would reduce the number to 2000, and a further reduction of 1000 would be made, which would leave the excess at 1000 or 1500. Recruiting, however, had been stopped all over the country, so that in a very short time the surplus of men would be brought within the estimate.

Up to the hour of four o'clock (when the House suspended its sitting until six o'clock) not a single vote in Committee of Supply was obtained.

#### THE TROOPS IN CHINA.

MR. T. G. BARING, in reply to Colonel SYKES, said that Mr. Bruce had written to the Government stating that it was requisite that one troop of infantry and one troop of horse which were about returning home should be detained in North China for some time longer.

#### EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

The House having gone into Committee upon this bill, Sir C. WOOD moved a resolution on which to frame a bill for a loan for the promotion of railways in India, where the Government were pushing on the railway works with the utmost expedition. Last year there was expended upon these works £5,800,000, and this year the sum required would be in round numbers £8,000,000. He believed that that amount would be sufficient to cover the expenditure, and to leave a surplus in hand. In reference to the finances of India generally, he should admit that there was a great difference between the Estimates and the actual facts. The expenditure in 1859-60 was estimated at £16,890,000, and the actual cost turned out to be £20,475,000. The income was estimated at £37,100,000, and the actual revenue turned out to be £39,135,000. It was expected that in the course of the succeeding year the expenditure would be considerably reduced. Mr. Wilson had estimated the expenditure as being capable of being reduced by about £3,500,000 in the following year, and about £2,500,000 in the succeeding year. The result had been so far verified that a reduction of £5,800,000 had been effected in two years. The estimated expenditures for 1860-61 was £16,057,000, and the income £39,500,000. But in the former amount there was included about £5,500,000 for compensation losses, and for other claims which, properly speaking, did not belong to the annual charges, and would not be repeated another year. The cash balance on the 30th of May, 1859, in the Treasury was £11,414,000, but on the same date for this year it was about £12,800,000. It was, therefore, plain that the Exchequer of India was progressing most favourably, and he could say that the revenue of the present year would not be less than it had been estimated. The right hon. Baronet then entered into the details of the mode in which he intended to raise the revenue, and expressed his approval of Mr. Laing's policy.

MR. D. SEYMOUR approved generally of the policy of the Government towards India, but deprecated the continuance of so large a European military force in that empire, which he considered wholly unnecessary. After some discussion the resolution was agreed to, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has lodged a complaint with the Papal Government against the Bishop of Poitiers for having, in the allocution which he pronounced in his church on St. Peter's Day, made offensive allusions to the Emperor Napoleon, designating him Herod III.

THE STUDENTS of LEIPSIG have sent an address to the King of Prussia, expressing their regret that any one capable of attempting his life should have been found among them, and assuring his Majesty of their entire devotedness.

THE DUC DE MALAKOFF has addressed a circular to the Prefects of Algeria, in which he states that the only Italian Consuls who can henceforth be officially recognised are those of King Victor Emmanuel and the Pope—the two Sovereigns of Italy who maintain diplomatic legations at the French Court.

THE CURE of VILLELOIN, in the diocese of Tours, had placed in his church a box to receive money for the wants of the Poor, "unjustly despoiled." This phrase has been removed by order of the Procureur Imperial.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM JERUSALEM describes a serious riot between the monks of the Latin and Armenian convents at Bethlehem. They fought with sticks in the Latin Chapel, and the Latins being beaten, the enemy demolished their altar and saints.

THE MINISTERIAL WHITEHART DINNER is fixed to take place on Wednesday next, the 31st inst., at the Trafalgar, Greenwich; and it is expected that Parliament will be prorogued by commission on Tuesday, the 6th of August.



## THE BARON DE VIDIL.

THE re-examination of the Baron de Vidil, on the charge of attempting to murder his son, was resumed yesterday week. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. Pollock who stated that, in consequence of the continued refusal of the young man to give evidence, he was instructed to retire from the prosecution, and to leave the matter entirely in Mr. Corrie's hands. Mr. Sleight, amid some expressions of disapprobation, suggested that "the ends of justice would be entirely answered by the defendant being called upon to enter into sureties to keep the peace towards his son, M. de Vidil." The young man was then put into the witness-box, and, in answer to the magistrate, expressed his determination not to give evidence. Mr. Corrie, addressing the young man in a kindly manner, said "Since you were here the other day you have had an opportunity of reflecting upon what I said to you, and also conferring with your friends and legal advisers. Am I to understand that you still refuse to give your evidence, fully and truthfully, in this case?"

"Yes, sir," replied M. de Vidil, "I do refuse."

Mr. Corrie then stated his intention to adjourn the case until the following Monday, so that the Government might consider the question of the expediency, or otherwise, of prosecuting the Baron on their own responsibility. He intimated that he should express an opinion to the Secretary of State favourable to his interference in the matter. However, next day an intimation was forwarded by Government to the magistrates of Bow-street to the effect that the case of Baron de Vidil must be dealt with in the ordinary way, and that it was not their intention to put themselves forward as prosecutors.

On Monday the Baron was finally examined and committed for trial. The son was in attendance, and sat opposite the witness-box. The prisoner, as before, kept his face covered by his hands throughout the inquiry.

There was nothing new in the evidence as to the committal of the assault. Mr. Parker, an uncle of M. de Vidil, produced a letter written to him by the Baron on the day after the assault. In this letter he said:—"I am very anxious this morning about Alfred, who has left his lodgings at 40, Duke-street, without letting me know where he has gone. I am the more anxious that he met yesterday with an accident in riding, the horse having hit him on the forehead in rearing. I sat with him till twelve last night, and told him I would call early in the morning. I beg you will be so kind as to inform me whether you have heard from Alfred. With best regards to Mrs. Parker and children. Believe me," &c.

The prisoner's son was then sworn. He said, "My name is Alfred John de Vidil. I am the son of the prisoner. I still decline to give any evidence against my father."—Mr. Corrie asked, "You persist in that resolution?" To which witness replied, "Yes, I do;" and then sat down.

Mr. Sleight addressed the magistrate for the prisoner, saying, "If you are resolved to commit the prisoner for trial I shall not waste the time of the Court by addressing you, but shall prefer to reserve our defence. I hope I may take it for granted, however, that you will admit the prisoner to good substantial bail. Happily, in this country, every man is held innocent until a conviction is recorded against him, and, as there can be no other object here than to ensure the attendance of the prisoner, I trust you will now consider that we are entitled to this concession. You have heard from the officers that the Baron came to England of his own free will to meet this charge. There was no power in the world to compel his production here, for the treaty did not meet his case; and yet he requested that he might be brought to London in order that the inquiry might be fully gone into."

Mr. Corrie said he must pursue the course usually taken in cases of this description, according to the rule laid down by the Judges. "We must consider the nature of the punishment to which the prisoner is liable in the event of his being convicted of the crime of which he stands accused, and then ask the question, 'Is he likely to forfeit any sum of money rather than expose him-

self to the risk of such punishment?' Looking at the question in this point of view, I think it is my duty to decline accepting bail. I feel the less hesitation in coming to this decision because there is an immediate appeal from my judgment if you like to avail yourself of it. There is a Judge in town, to whom you can apply, and who can reverse my decision within twenty-four hours, if he is disposed to entertain your application."

The prisoner was then committed to Newgate for trial. Application for the release of the Baron on bail has since been made to the Lord Chief Justice: it was refused.



PORTRAIT OF BARON ALFRED LOUIS PONS DE VIDIL.

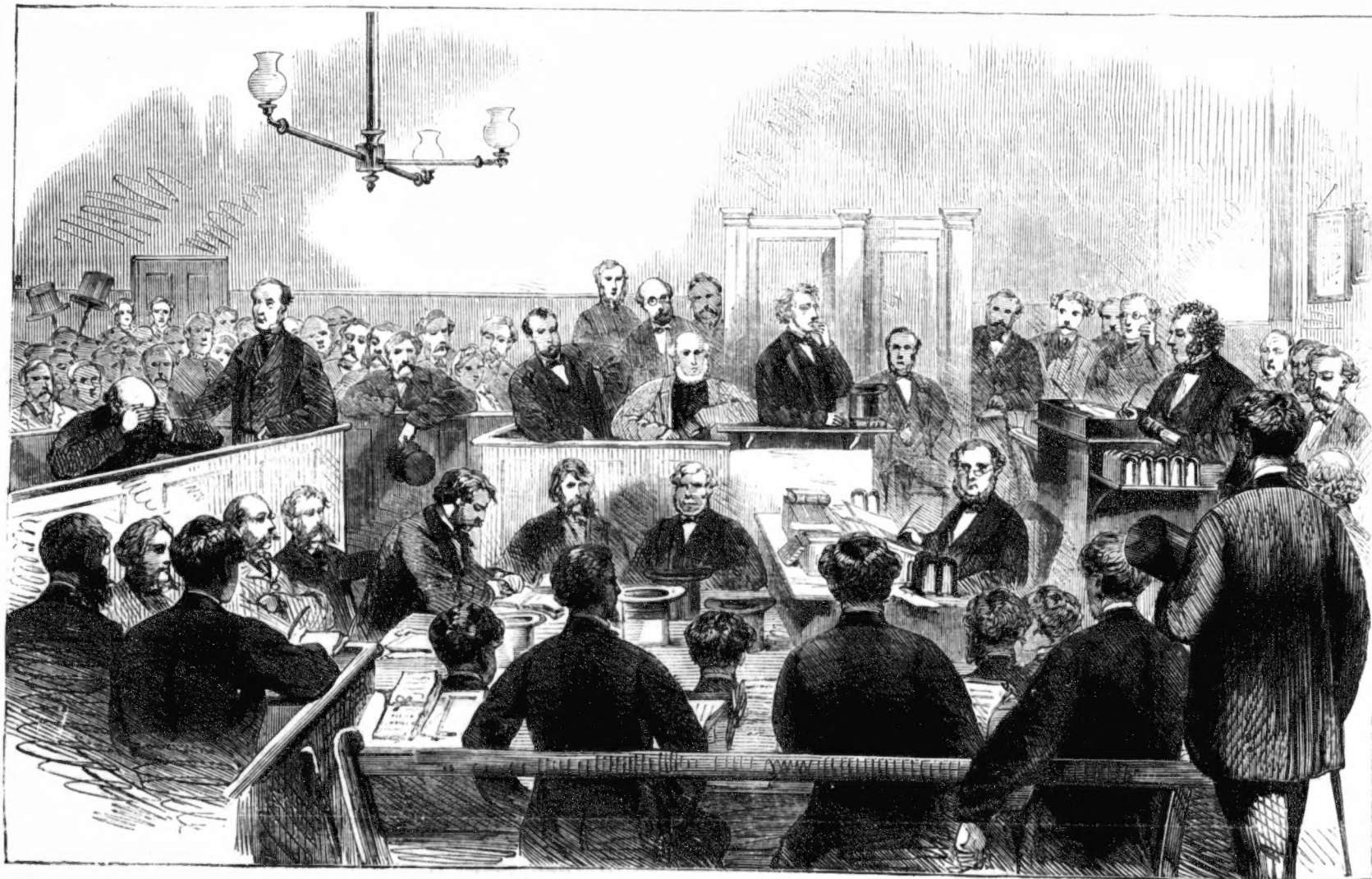
## THE NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET TRAGEDY.

INQUEST ON MR. ROBERTS.

THE inquest on the body of Mr. Roberts was commenced on Monday.

Dr. Edwin Canton, one of the surgeons-in-chief of the Charing-cross Hospital, described the wounds which occasioned Roberts's death:—"They were chiefly on the right side of the head, and one had completely divided the temporal artery, which witness took up. On the day following deceased's death he made a careful post-mortem examination of the body. There was a small quantity of blood effused beneath the scalp. The right temporal muscle was in part reduced to mere pulp, and beneath it was a fracture of the temporal bone, which extended to the lowest part of the temporal, and continued across the roof of the orbit, which it had fractured into four or five pieces. From the edge of this orbit the fracture passed into the frontal bones, the situation where it was discovered on the first external examination of the patient. On the left side was another extensive fracture in the temporal region. From that spot he had removed four pieces of bone during the life of the patient. From this last spot the fracture extended through the roof of the left orbit. This fracture was also comminuted. The cheekbone on the left side was broken. Upon removing the skull-cap the membrane of the brain beneath was found to be congested, and a clot of blood the size of a shilling was lying between the membrane and the bone beneath the fracture on the right side of the forehead. Another clot was also found between the membrane and the bone under the fracture of the right temple. This last clot was about the size of a pigeon's egg. Upon removing this membrane the surface of the brain was found in parts covered with purulent matter and lymph. The substance of the brain itself, on the left temple, was soft and pulpy, while the membranes covering it were dark and discoloured with blood. The chest and stomach were in a healthy condition. Deceased's death resulted entirely from the injuries on the head. The injury to the cheekbone was such as might render it difficult, or perhaps painful, to speak. It did not, however, appear to pain the deceased when he spoke. He often made voluntary remarks, which were not in connection with his condition at all, nor had any reference to it. The clots of blood found after death undoubtedly caused pressure on the brain. The injury to the right shoulder blade must have been caused by considerable violence. The deceased was undoubtedly quite sensible up to ten o'clock on the Tuesday morning preceding his death. He never spoke to witness as to how his injuries were caused."

Mr. Thomas Clay said that on the day of the encounter he had occasion to go to No. 16, Northumberland-street. He was there at about a quarter to twelve, and in a few minutes afterwards he heard the report of a pistol, and in about five minutes afterwards another loud shot. Having heard the same reports on many former occasions, he took no particular notice of the matter. When he heard the reports he was in the back yard of the house. About five minutes after the last shot was fired the window was thrown open, and a gentleman, whose face was all covered with blood, put his leg out, as if going to jump down. Witness called to him and said, "For God's sake, what's the matter?" The gentleman replied to the effect that there had been murder done there. He called on the gentleman not to attempt to jump into the yard as he would be killed. He sent his workmen for the police, and went up to deceased's rooms and tried to enter, but the doors were fastened. Witness went up to the second floor to procure assistance, and while there he heard a smash of glass. He at once hurried back into the yard, and when he came to the back door he saw the gentleman he had left at deceased's window getting over the wall to No. 15. He appeared to be trying to make his escape, so witness seized him by the coat, but he broke away and ran down a passage into Northumberland-street. Witness again seized the gentleman. He appeared anxious to get away, but witness took him back to No. 16, and as he did so he saw the gentleman was wounded in the neck. He then at last left him with a policeman, and again



EXAMINATION OF BARON DE VIDIL AT BOW-STREET.



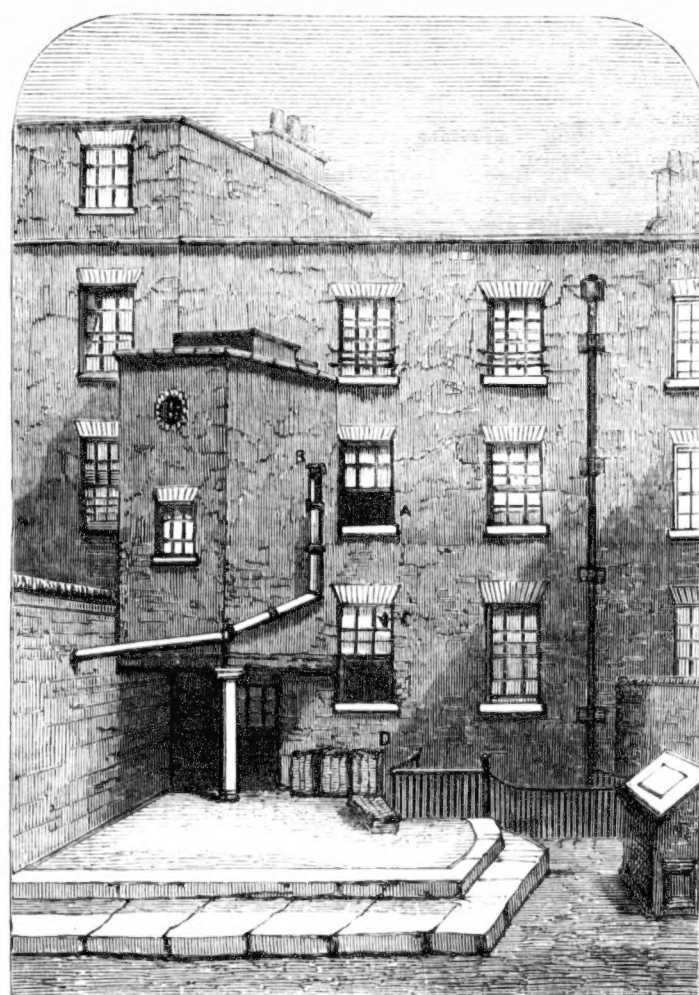


FRONT VIEW OF THE HOUSE IN NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, THE  
SCENE OF THE LATE DREADFUL ENCOUNTER.

which had apparently been knocked over in a struggle and fallen out of a case that was near them on the floor. The gentleman who came to the window had part of a pair of tongs and an umbrella in his hand when he first saw him. He saw the tongs afterwards picked up in the area. There were many papers knocked about the room out of a drawer, and near the window was a broken bottle standing in a pool of blood. Witness was positive that there was quite five minutes between the first report of the pistol and the second. When in Northumberland-street some one told the gentleman he had been shot, to which the gentleman (Major Murray) replied, "If I had had two pistols I would have shot him also." Somebody else then said, "Perhaps the man who has done this may escape," to which the gentleman replied, "I have served him out for this too much for him to escape."

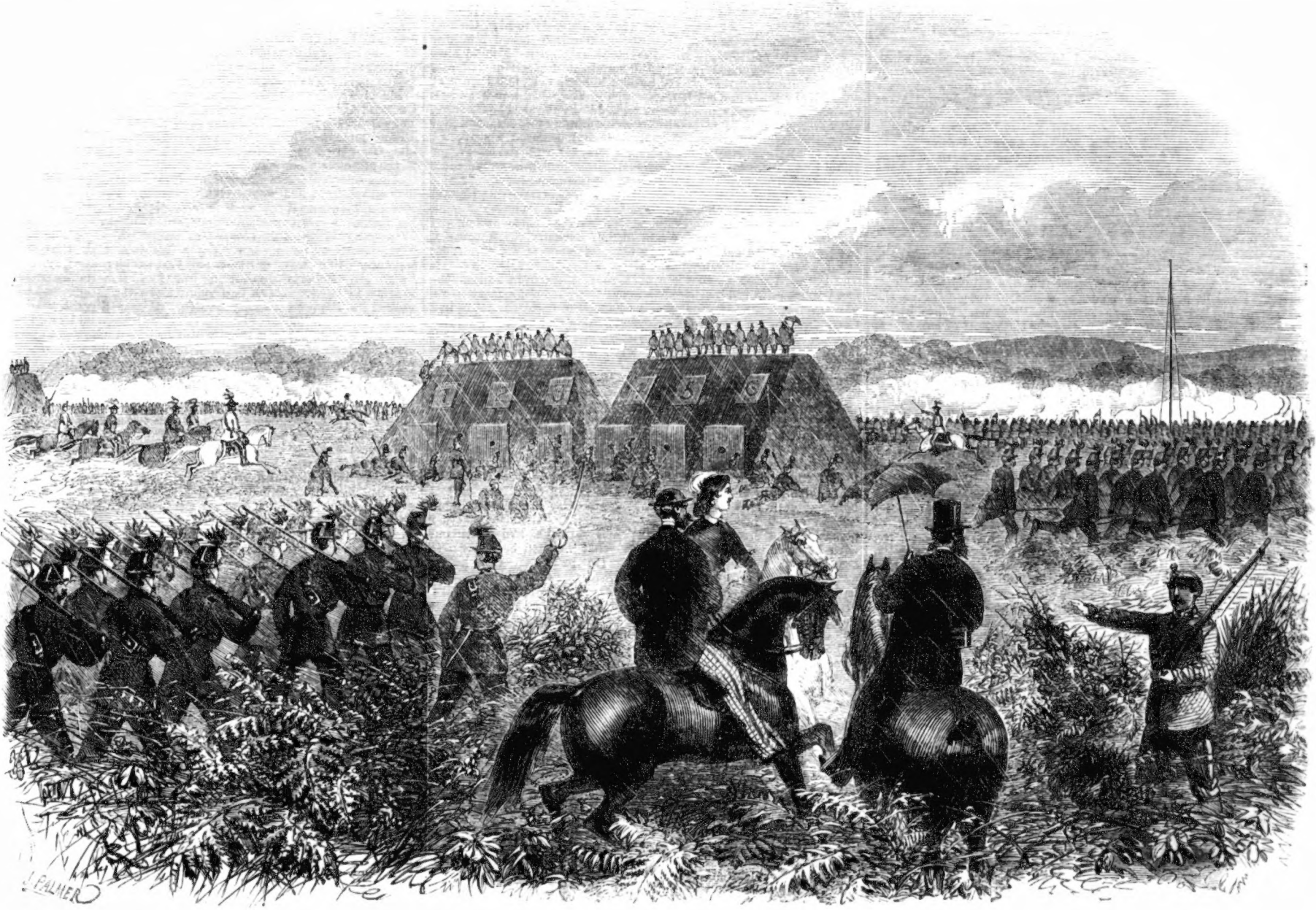
Sergeant John Golden, 46 A, said he was passing down Northumberland-street on the 12th inst. when some one called him to come across to No. 16, as a murder had been committed there. He at the same time saw a gentleman with his face covered with blood, who came towards witness and told him that a man in No. 16, on the first floor, had shot him, and he said, "Go and take him into custody." Seeing the gentleman was wounded, he afterwards allowed him to be removed to the hospital, and at once entered No. 16. When the rooms were opened by the police from the inside witness entered them and saw the deceased. He was half lying, half sitting in the front room near the door, with his hand upon the handle. Witness at once went up to him and said, "How did this happen?" To which the deceased distinctly replied, "It was done by that man who has just gone down stairs." Deceased was then still in a sitting posture by the door in the front room. Both rooms were in a dreadful state of confusion. In the back room there was a large pool of blood under the mantelpiece, and in the other corner opposite there was another pool under the window. Near this was a pair of large pistols lying on the floor with two broken wine-bottles, and in the centre of the room was a broken table. Everything was smeared and splashed with blood, even to the papers and carpets. The carpet was much disordered in the

front room. There were six bullet-marks in the room, four on the marble mantelpiece, and two had penetrated the wall. The drawers of both the rooms were all drawn out and open, as if they had been ransacked, and some of their papers were on the floor. The pistols found on the floor were not loaded. There were some bullets on the floor which had not been discharged. They might very likely have fallen from the pistol-case. When witness stopped the wounded gentleman in the street, and he was told he was wounded in the neck, the gentleman said, "Am I much hurt?" When witness entered deceased's room he examined the doors carefully. The doors of both rooms were fastened.



BACK VIEW OF THE HOUSE IN NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET.

Mr. Henry Ransom, residing at 16, Northumberland-street, said that on the 12th inst. he was called down by an alarm that a murder was being done in Mr. Roberts's room. He at once ran down and afterwards saw a gentleman at the front door who was wounded in the neck. The gentleman asked for his umbrella, and said, "Let me go away to my office." Witness told the gentleman he was badly wounded; to which he replied, "Am I?" and witness said, "Yes, you are; fearfully wounded." The gentleman said then, "It's that fellow up stairs named Grey?" Witness replied that there was no one in the house named Grey, and, if he meant the person with whom witness had seen him going to the house half an hour before, his name



THE GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT WIMBLEDON.



was not Grey, but Roberts. Major Murray replied, "He told me his name was Grey." Witness had seen the gentleman whom he afterwards found was Major Murray walking down with Mr. Roberts from Hungerford Market about half an hour or so before the affray was discovered. Witness told Major Murray he had better see a surgeon at once, and he accordingly walked with the Major to procure medical assistance. On their way to the doctor's witness asked the Major how it had all occurred, to which he replied by the following statement, which we give as made by the witness to the Coroner. Major Murray said, "I got into a penny boat at London-bridge and came down to the Hungerford-pier. While coming across Hungerford Market Mr. Grey met me, and, lifting his hat, said, 'Have I the pleasure of addressing Major Murray?' to which I replied, 'Yes, my name is Murray; what is your business with me?' Grey replied, 'I think your company intend to enlarge their capital, or to borrow capital, or something of that sort.' I said, 'I think there is something of the kind intended, but recollect I am only one of ten directors; if you will give me your card and address I will call on you on Saturday (the next day) between three and four, and talk about it.' Grey replied, 'My offices are close here, and my name is Grey; let us come there, then, and talk over it.' I then walked with him to his offices, and we sat down in the back room and talked about the business. After we had talked some time Grey got up and went to a desk behind me, and rummaged in it, as if looking for some papers, but suddenly he turned round with a pistol in his hand and shot me in the back of the neck. I felt a sting and heard the report, and in a second or so afterwards I felt myself falling towards the fender, where I lay. Grey remained for a minute or so looking at me, and then walked away to the front room, while I remained on the ground quite paralysed. After a few minutes Grey came back just I was grasping the fender to raise my head. He came towards me and deliberately shot me down again. I then said to myself, 'I know I am not dead, but this man has shot me twice, and if I move again he will shoot me once more and perhaps kill me; so I determined to sham being dead. Grey remained after the second shot looking at me for a minute or two, and then went into the front room and remained there a little time, when he came back and looked at me again. Grey then moved away towards the window, when I suddenly jumped up and seized the tongs, and as he turned towards me I dealt him a blow on the side of his head that knocked him down. Grey seized hold of the tongs, but I got my knee on his chest, and a severe struggle ensued. Grey seemed stronger than I, so I seized a jug, or something of the kind, and dashed it at him. As we struggled, I saw some beer-bottles in the corner of the back room, and I seized one, and battered him about the head with it till it broke. I then seized another, and used it in the same way. Grey had hold of the tongs, but I held them also with my left hand, and beat him with my right. I then beat him about the hands till I made him let go of the tongs, when I thought I had quieted him. He, however, again jumped up and rushed at me, and we had another severe struggle until I forced him into the front room and knocked him down again and shut the door. I then opened the back window and called to two men, saying, 'For God's sake, come here; I am being murdered!'"

Mr. Ransom, in making this statement to the Coroner, after once or twice saying that Major Murray used the name of Grey, continued to refer always to the deceased's portion of the encounter as what "Mr. Roberts" did. Subsequently, however, when questioned by Mr. Sleight on this point, he stated that his having used the name of Roberts was a mistake of his own, arising from his having known the deceased very intimately. Major Murray, in making his statement of the affair to witness, always spoke of the deceased as Grey. We have, therefore, given the evidence in the form in which witness stated it ought to have been given by himself. Witness also said the Major constantly told witness that he had never seen Grey, or Roberts, in his life before the morning of the encounter. During the last two months Mr. Roberts had been practising with his pistols almost incessantly. The firing first began about a twelvemonth ago, but during the last two months it had been very constant. Witness had often asked Mr. Roberts why he fired so much, and he had answered that he had the pistols there, so he might as well practise with them.

The inquest was then adjourned to the following day, when Police-constable Archer said that, when he and another policeman lifted Roberts into the back room, deceased said, "Let me sit down and die." He made no other remark in witness's hearing. After his removal to the hospital witness searched deceased's clothes. He found a card with the name of "John Fraser Walker, solicitor," four percussion-caps, and in his purse a Crystal Palace ticket, half a return-ticket for the railway, and twopence in coppers. Deceased never spoke again in witness's hearing at all, except at the hospital, on some medicine being put to his lips, when he spat it out and said, "No." Witness was positive the back-room door was not locked on the outside. If Major Murray had slipped ever so little in getting out of the window he would have fallen into the area and been killed, very likely.

Mr. Mackenzie, Inspector of the F division of police, said that the back room was in the greatest confusion. Under the window were large pools of blood, and everything around was saturated with it. In that corner he found two pieces of a pair of tongs, and on the table another piece, which was covered with blood. Close by the table he found a bottle, not broken, and the fragments of two others wet with blood. Near the case of overturned pistols were twenty-three bullets strewn about the floor. None of them apparently had been discharged. The bullets fitted the pair of horse-pistols. He found another case of pistols under the table, which was closed and stained with blood. There were a powder canister with powder in it, and a bag containing a six-barrelled revolver. On examining the horse-pistols, which were on the table near which Mr. Roberts used to write, he found it loaded with powder and ball. He drew the charge, which was apparently quite freshly put in. The fellow-pistol had an exploded cap on it, and seemed to have been discharged within a few days previously. On the mantelpiece was a box of caps, which fitted all the pistols except the revolver. The secretaire on the right of the fireplace had all its drawers pulled open, but their contents, which consisted of law forms, &c., had not been disturbed. All the things near the window were sprinkled with blood, and the pictures on the walls, almost up to the ceiling, as well. One of the windows was also covered with spots of blood. In the front room was a case containing eight or ten drawers, all of which were pulled out. There was a pillow beneath this covered with blood, and the handles of the front room were also smeared with it. The papers in the front room were thrown about in great confusion. The window-blinds of that room were drawn down, and the room itself had evidently not been cleaned for some time. Witness continued his search among the paper of the deceased until last Sunday, but he found no trace of any correspondence between Major Murray and Mr. Roberts. During his search young Mr. Roberts found another small pistol in a cabinet in the front room. In a small oak cabinet near the front-room window he found an open razor covered with blood. In a kind of basket or hamper in the front room he found three shirts, a handkerchief, and a towel. One shirt, the towel, and the handkerchief were stained with blood. They were stuffed into the hamper like dirty clothes. (The articles were handed in, and, with the exception of the spots of blood on them, they were perfectly clean, and had evidently not been worn.) Continuing his search of the room, the witness said he found on the table a sheet of white blotting-paper. It was much stained with blood. In a clean corner were the words, "Mrs. Murray, Elm Lodge, Talbot-road, Tottenham." There were other ink stains on the paper, also in the handwriting of Roberts, as if it was used in blotting an open letter. Among these stains the words "I cannot rest" and "send by

bearer" were distinctly legible. There was likewise the signature "J. F. Walker," also written by deceased. (Mr. Walker, it should be stated, is a solicitor who has chambers on the opposite side of the street.) Mr. Mackenzie continued, and said, in further searching the rooms he found three letters from Mrs. Murray, addressed to the deceased. Two were in one envelope in the waste-paper basket. The letters were handed in; but as they did not refer to the affair under investigation they were not read. Mr. Mackenzie also found two rough draughts of letters to Mrs. Murray in the deceased's handwriting. Near the window he found a quantity of human hair. After his first hurried examination of the room witness returned to the hospital, and saw Major Murray lying on a bed. Witness asked how it had all occurred. The Major at once replied, "I will tell you all," which he did accordingly. Mr. Mackenzie then proceeded to detail the statement made by Major Murray. It differed in no material particulars from the statement made by the Major to the witness Ransom, except in this, that it gave a rather more savage account of the contest. Thus, the Major said that he had beat deceased about the head with the bottles until he was stunned and fell under a table. He then tried to beat him as he lay on the ground, but the tongs were too long, and they caught in a table and broke it. He then tried to hit deceased on the head, but he could not, as the table sheltered him, so he beat him about the back of the neck and shoulder with the tongs." Witness continued: On the same evening he saw Mr. Roberts, and witness asked, "How did this affair occur?" and he replied, "Murray did it." He asked him to tell him how, but deceased replied, "My head is too bad. I cannot tell you now." On the next night he again saw deceased, and asked him once more if he could tell how it had all occurred. Deceased replied, "Murray did it all." But he said, "You must tell me how he did it, Mr. Roberts;" and deceased answered, "Murray attacked me with the tongs, and also hit me over the head with a glass bottle." Witness said to him, "You must tell me more particularly than that. Did you know Murray before?" and deceased replied, "I have seen him before, but not spoken to him." Witness asked had they met by accident or by appointment? to which Mr. Roberts answered, "By accident, in Hungerford Market, and he came to my office with me about a loan for £50,000." He then added, "Murray shot himself in the neck, and then attacked me with the tongs like a demon, and hit me with a glass bottle." The deceased's son, a nurse, and a police-constable were present when this statement was made. Deceased spoke with considerable difficulty, and appeared to be suffering greatly. He had to repeat his questions frequently to him. He found the blotting-paper on the table. He had since been to the address on it, and found that a lady calling herself Mrs. Murray did live there. Her Christian name was Anne Maria. On the small chair on which Major Murray stated he was sitting when shot the seat was smeared with blood. For the purpose of getting to the desk to which Major Murray said the deceased went before he was shot, he would have had to go round the table and go to the desk at the back of the Major. Witness found the bloody towel produced rolled up in the centre of the pile of druggist-carpet in the front room. The blood was not fresh on the towel when witness found it. Besides the name of "Roberts, Nicolson, and Co." on the door of the chambers were also the names of "Stocqueler and Eicke, army-agents."

Richard Timms, a house-painter, said that on the 12th instant he was employed in cleaning down the house where the deceased lived. While so doing a person whom he had heard addressed as Mr. Roberts came out of the first-floor room, and asked him if he would go out on an errand for him. It was then twelve o'clock. Witness replied he was willing to go, and the gentleman then told him to go to the top of St. Martin's-lane and buy him a linnet. Roberts told him it would cost 9d., and gave witness 1s., and he went accordingly. When he came back he found the place in the possession of the police. At the time he was thus sent out he was at work close up to Mr. Roberts's door. He put the linnet when he came back on the letter-box on the top of the door, and there he left it. (The bird was since found in the place mentioned—the poor little thing was starved to death.)

Mrs. Eliza Tyler, head nurse at the Charing-cross Hospital, had asked deceased who had injured him so fearfully, and he replied, "Major Murray." She said, "But what did you do to him, then?" to which Roberts answered, "Nothing." She then asked him how it was he had got shot, to which deceased answered, "Murray shot himself." She asked him, "Did he shoot himself first?" and Roberts immediately said, "Yes, he shot himself first, and then beat me with the tongs and bottle afterwards." She asked him if he had known Major Murray, to which he replied, "I have seen him before, but never spoke to him." Witness asked him who had spoken first when they met in Hungerford Market, and deceased replied, "I spoke to Major Murray first. I thought he belonged to the Grosvenor Hotel Company, that wanted money, and said that if he would come to my office I could perhaps manage to accommodate him."

William Roberts, the son of the deceased, was examined. He said no one managed his father's business but himself. Witness assisted him in some parts of his business, but his own office was in the next house, No. 17. There was a door of communication between the two houses on the first-floor landing. He was in the back room the day before the encounter took place. The room was then in order. The deceased used to dust the back room himself, but never the front room. He did not think any one went into the front room. The brace of large and small pistols belonged to deceased, but he had never seen the revolver or the single small pistol before. Witness was not in the habit of using the pistols, but he had fired the small pistols twice on last Wednesday week at the mantelpiece. His father was in the habit of firing them. Witness identified the handwriting on the blotting-paper as his father's, and also the signature of "J. F. Walker." He identified the draughts of the letters found as in his father's writing also. He knew Major Murray by sight. He knew him because as he and his father were passing down the Strand last March a gentleman passed whom deceased pointed out to witness as Major Murray. He saw Major Murray about a month afterwards on the landing outside his father's office. That was at three o'clock, in about the middle of April. Witness was then going to the bank to change a cheque. His father often said he had been out with Major Murray; in fact, Murray's name was more talked about in the office by his father than any other person's. He frequently came in and said he had been out with Major Murray, or to see him—that he had been down to see him at the Grosvenor Hotel. He had seen two letters addressed to Major Murray which witness had posted himself. He had also seen letters from Mrs. Murray to his father, and Mrs. Murray called on his father frequently. Witness had seen the Major in the hospital. It was the same person whom his father had pointed out to him in the Strand; the same that had called on his father in April. He had not the smallest doubt of its being the same man. He had posted letters in his father's handwriting to Mrs. Murray. Witness remembered the pistols in the office for at least two years, and the deceased had told him that he had had them eight years. He never heard the mention of the Major's name till the beginning of the present year. Mrs. Murray first began to call on his father about last October; she used to come once or twice a week, and generally in the afternoon. Witness always left the chambers at four o'clock, and his father used to come home at about ten. When he left before four o'clock he sometimes left Mrs. Murray in the chambers with the deceased. She was last there about a fortnight before the affray took place. Witness also said on cross-examination, he had been with his father two years. He was employed serving writs and other work. Mr. Walker used to issue the writs for his father, and they used to divide the profits. Never heard his father go by the name of Grey. A Mr. Hill lived at No. 16, Northumberland-street. Hill was an accountant and debt-collector. His father used to pay for Hill's offices, and they divided the profits. The "Nicolson and Co." on the door referred to Mr.

Stocqueler, who was passing by that name. He acted as army agent, and used to examine officers about to enter the army. He was aware that among his father's papers had been found some of the papers of Mr. Eicke, but did not know till then that his father had business transactions with that person. He was never sent out to cash a £15 cheque while Mrs. Murray was there. He was never at the Crystal Palace when deceased met Mrs. Murray there. His father had never told him he had met her there, but his mother had told him so. He had also heard that they had met her at the Surrey Music Hall.

Mr. J. S. Hill said he was an accountant, and knew the deceased well. He had frequently seen Mrs. Murray at deceased's offices. He first saw her there about nine months ago. He knew a person called Major Murray, but whether or not it was the same person who was then in the hospital he could not say. He had seen Mrs. Murray with the deceased at the Crystal Palace. On both occasions when he saw Mrs. Murray deceased seemed angry that he was seen.

Dr. Canton was here recalled and examined as to the nature of Major Murray's wounds. There was a pistol-shot wound almost opposite the fourth spinal bone of the neck. He probed it, and at the bottom was the bullet, resting on the spine, and he had some difficulty in extracting it. It was deeply grooved, and the mark was recent where it had struck against the vertebra. The direction of the wound was from right to left, and downwards. A person would have very considerable difficulty in inflicting such a wound on himself, though it would still be possible. He had examined the razor found in the cabinet, and did not think the blood-coloured fluid on it was really blood at all. It seemed more like red-currant jelly; but it would be impossible to say whether it was blood or not without a minute microscopic examination. From the mark on the neck of Major Murray it was evident that the muzzle of the pistol was pressed close to the skin before it was fired. According to witness's view, the appearance of the wound was quite in accordance with Major Murray's account of how it was received. It would never have entered his thoughts to imagine that such a wound would be inflicted by one intending suicide.

Inspector Mackenzie here stated that Major Murray was a tall man and Mr. Roberts much shorter.

Dr. Canton said that, after hearing that statement as to the relative heights of the parties, he was certainly of opinion that, had the shot been fired while they were both standing and struggling, the bullet could not have taken a downward direction.

Mr. Humphreys here rose and said, two witnesses were ready to give evidence that young Mr. Roberts had distinctly denied ever having seen the Major in his life until he saw him at the hospital. Mr. Roberts was therefore recalled, and declared on his oath that he never denied his knowledge of Major Murray.

Mr. Ransom was then recalled. He said that he himself on the day of the affray took young Mr. Roberts by the arm and led him to Major Murray's bedside, and told the Major it was the son of Mr. Roberts. The Major replied, "What Roberts?" Witness said, "Why, the son of the man that shot you," and the Major answered, "Then he ought to be hanged, and his father killed, for shooting a man when on the ground." Major Murray then said to young Mr. Roberts, "Do you know me?" and Mr. Roberts replied, "No." The Major said, "Did you ever see me before?" and again Mr. Roberts said, "No." The Major then said, "Did you ever hear any one speak of me?" and Mr. Roberts replied, "Yes; I have heard my father." The Major asked, "What did he say?" and Mr. Roberts replied, "Nothing." There were a great many round the bed and heard the whole conversation, for the ward was full of students.

Percy Chatterton, a student at the hospital, positively corroborated Ransom's statement by declaring that in his (witness's) presence young Mr. Roberts repeatedly said he did not know and never saw Major Murray before then, in the hospital.

Police-constable 100 A and Sergeant Golden 46 A were recalled also to prove that young Roberts had denied knowing Major Murray. The latter witness, however, said that after the young man returned from the hospital he stayed to witness he knew Murray well, and that he and his father and Mrs. Murray had dined together at an hotel some three months previous. He also added that there were money transactions between his father and the Major to a considerable amount. Evidence was given that on the morning of the occurrence, at about half-past eleven, the deceased was seen standing at the end of Hungerford-bridge, as if waiting for some one.

The inquiry was again adjourned till Thursday.

Mr. M. Kenzie was then recalled, and stated that when Dr. Canton informed Murray of Roberts's death the Major said, "Dead, by Jove! Is he? I have nothing to reflect upon about the death of that man. He was no man." The Major then asked whether Roberts had seen a clergyman with regard to his future prospects, and was answered in the affirmative.

Anna Maria Moody (known as Mrs. Murray), of Talbot-road, Tottenham, said she was a single woman. She had known Mr. Roberts between three and four years. She had often been at his rooms in Northumberland-street. She was last there on Wednesday before this occurrence happened. She knew Major Murray. She never saw Major Murray and the deceased together. She was quite sure that Major Murray did not know Mr. Roberts by sight, but Mr. Roberts knew Major Murray by sight. About two years since the Major and witness walked to the new railway bridge. About a week afterwards she went to Mr. Roberts's chambers on business, and he said to her, "So you can walk about town with gentlemen who don't choose to offer you their arm?" Roberts then told her that he had seen her with a gentleman go down past the Horse Guards, and that he had watched them till he saw the Major put her into an omnibus. He said he then followed the Major to 33, Harley-street (the residence of the Major's mother). Mr. Roberts constantly watched the Major about. No correspondence ever passed between Major Murray and Mr. Roberts.

Witness was here asked by the Coroner whether Mr. Roberts had any object in getting Major Murray out of the way? She answered, "Yes, he had. He wanted me."

Witness then continued—Major Murray resided at different times at Elm Lodge. About five or six weeks ago Mr. Roberts sent her a letter asking her to call at his offices to see him about the Grosvenor Hotel. Knowing that the hotel wanted money, and the Major holding many shares in it, she went down to Roberts next day. He then asked her how much they wanted, and she told him she thought about £40,000 or £50,000. He said he thought he knew a client who would shortly have that amount of money or more in hand. About a week after she saw Roberts again, when he said to her, "I met the Major yesterday. He was just too late for a boat as it left London-bridge, and I waited for him till the next boat arrived. We both came in the same boat, and both got out at the Hungerford-market Pier. He walked up through the market into the Strand, and I followed him. I watched him down Pall-mall, and I did not see any more of him." Deceased then asked her whether that was the Major's way of coming to town; whether he usually came up by train or omnibus? She told him that he always came from London-bridge by boat. Roberts then asked her, if he got the money, how he was to let them know that he had got it. He suggested writing to the Major to ask him to come to his chambers, and inquired whether she thought he would come. She said he could write, and the Major would answer the letter. He then suggested going to see him. She begged him not to do so, as she feared that if the Major were seen with him it would be thought they had private business together. He then asked her whether the Major had taken her out anywhere since he had been at home. She said he had not, but that they were going on the following Monday to see Blondin. The Major did not know of her visits to Mr. Roberts. On the Wednesday before the occurrence she had occasion to go down to Mr. Roberts's chambers, and he asked her about the money, when she told him



that she thought the hotel company had obtained the money. Before he left he said, "I saw you and the Major, with your little child and nurse, at the palace." She said, "I don't think it was us you saw; where were we sitting?" And he described the exact place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sleight.—The witness said she had known Mr. Roberts three or four years; and Major Murray seven or eight years. Five or six years ago she began to pass by the name of Murray. She had never been married. (The witness cried bitterly, and it was some time before the inquiry could proceed.) Her visits to Roberts were purely on business, "but latterly I went in awe of him, for I thought that if I ceased to go he would let the Major know, and that the Major would be angry with me for getting money from him instead of asking him. He held such awe over me that I was always fearful to displease him, fearing that he might make my home unhappy. My pecuniary obligations to him were small, £15. I had £15 from him, but the bill was £20. My debt to him never exceeded £20. I have had other money from him, but I paid it off. My acquaintance commenced in consequence of my calling upon him and borrowing £15. After two months I called upon him, and told him that at the end of three months I should not be able to pay him all, but that I would pay him the interest, which was £5. He said that I need not trouble myself about it, and that if I would be his he would forgive me all. I replied that I came there to pay him honourably, and that I wished to be treated honourably by him. I have never received presents from Roberts, but he has sent some small presents to my little girl. I never mentioned to the Major that I knew how he could obtain money." In reply to Mr. Humphreys, witness said Roberts frequently wished her to be introduced to his wife. She refused, and told him that it would be a very improper thing. She had been to the Crystal Palace two or three times, and Roberts had met her there when he knew that she was going. He once gave her a ticket to hear Spurgeon. She went with a friend, and to her surprise she saw Roberts, his wife, and children, sitting on the next seat. He wished her to go to Scotland with him, but she refused to do so. Major Murray had always treated her in the most noble-hearted manner that any man could have done. His disposition was that of amiability itself. Roberts knew that she loved and idolised the Major, and that was the hold he had upon her. Her fear that he would tell Major Murray that she had been at his office. Major Murray had been most generous to her, and she did not like to ask him for the extra money.

The witness then retired amidst some applause. Several letters were read, addressed by Mrs. Murray to the deceased. They were couched in very warm and affectionate terms, and frequently adverted to the many happy days they had spent together. Letters of a similar character from Roberts to Mrs. Murray, in which he spoke of his "absurd folly," and containing expressions of love towards her, were also read. Mrs. Murray explained to the Coroner that her expressions of affection towards him were mere craft. He had often said to her, "If you would only say 'Dear' to me, I should be satisfied, for you are cold to me while you speak kindly and warmly of others." For this reason she did write "Dear" to him, while she did not at all care for him. The jury then took Major Murray's evidence. This it is unnecessary to give, as it contained nothing which differed from, or added to, the accounts he had previously given.

The Coroner summed up, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide!"

#### SCENE OF THE AFFRAY.

The street in which this terrible event occurred is but little known to many who are well acquainted with the surrounding neighbourhood. It has a very narrow entrance from the Strand—the last turning on the south-west side of this great thoroughfare, close to Northumberland House. From Hungerford Market, down a flight of steps, there is another way which crosses Craven-street to Northumberland-street at about halfway between the Strand and the margin of the Thames.

On the site now covered by George-street, Villiers street, Duke-street, Buckingham-street, &c., formerly stood York House, which was originally the seat of the Bishops of Norwich, but which afterwards became a possession of, and was long retained as a residence by, the Archbishops of York. In Queen Mary's reign it reverted to the Crown, and was used by the Keepers of the Great Seal; and in this house the famous Lord Bacon was born. The building and ground were afterwards bestowed by the King upon his favourite, the Duke of Buckingham, who was murdered by him in 1628; and in 1649 Parliament gave York House to General Fairfax, whose daughter married Charles Villiers, the second Duke, by which the mansion returned to the Buckingham family. This nobleman sold the estate for building purposes, and in a few years afterwards the streets leading from this part of the Strand to the Thames were built. For many years the neighbourhood enjoyed a fashionable reputation. The houses are built of brick, in that plain but substantial manner which was so common throughout the metropolis after the Great Fire of 1666. Many of the doorways are of very elegant design, and generally the interiors are more or less ornamented with turned stair-railings, panelling, and decorated ceilings.

Of late years most of these streets have exhibited the usual signs of decadence. Some have been converted into chambers for the use of companies and professional persons, others are let as boarding and lodging houses, and some we suspect, from the numerous small brass plates upon the doorposts, with convenient bellpulls near them, are let out in floors to families. In Northumberland-street these peculiarities of the changing condition of the metropolis are very evident, in none more so than in the house occupied by Mr. Roberts. It is situated near the bottom of Northumberland-street, on the east side. Round the west corner is Scotland-yard and Whitehall yard, both of which places are not many yards distant; so that the tragic affair which now fills everybody's mind occurred close to the headquarters of the police.

The general appearance of these premises is dingy. The windows and blinds are neglected, and in the upper part of the house the chambers are marked to be let. Above the door is the name "Northumberland Chambers," at each side are two large door-plates; below one of these is another plate, on which is the name Mr. Roberts; on other plates are "The London and West End Agency," "Hill and Company," and "Mr. Walker, Solicitor." Some curious particulars in connection with these firms, &c., may be read in the proceedings of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

No. 17 is used as a cork manufactory and warehouse, and next to this is a wine-merchant's office. It appears that at about the time when the encounter took place Mr. Clay, the foreman of the cork-works, and another person in the same employment, were attending to some deficiency in the water supply of a cistern from which the back of the premises No. 16 could be seen. It may be south while to state that the window marked A in the Engraving about twenty feet from the ground: the spot or pipe covered with wood passes from a closet which is situated in the projected building. This pipe is at about two feet from the window, and the top of it could be easily reached by the hand of a person reaching over the window-sill. On the top of the pipe finger-marks were found, and it is evident that Murray managed to slide down towards the elbow of this projection. Then, in attempting to reach the bottom of the next window, which was open, he struck his foot through two squares of glass, and then jumped on some crates. Close to these crates, surrounded by an iron railing, is a very deep area, a sudden fall into which might have been attended with very serious consequences. By means of these rails and the dustbin, which is marked in the Engraving, Mr. Murray, in spite of an attempt by Mr. Clay to stop him, contrived to escape through the passage of the adjoining house, No. 15; this is the house in the Engraving with the circular-headed doorway.

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ERRATUM.—We are requested to correct an error in our account of the Water-Spout. The pedestal was the work of Messrs. Macdonald and Co., of Aberdeen, not of Edinburgh.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

#### MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

At a Cabinet Council held on Thursday the resignation of Lord Herbert was accepted, and the changes consequent on his retirement from office were settled. These changes had already been anticipated. Several hours before they were announced authoritatively the *Times* had proclaimed them in a style so sublimely confident that no reader could permit himself the satisfaction of doubting the accuracy of the oracle. Satisfaction, we say, because there is nothing in the reconstitution of the Government to please any one—save Mr. Cardwell, perhaps, who quits that sleepless berth, the Irish Secretaryship, or Sir Robert Peel, who takes it. How Sir Robert is likely to enjoy this office, or to acquit himself in it, remains to be seen; but his appointment is certainly surprising. That he has brains and patriotism is undeniable; but a more unlikely politician to run in harness with the patience expected of an Irish Secretary, and the subordination required of those half-bled Ministers who have no place in the Cabinet, but sit without, it would be difficult to find. Mr. Cardwell, the late Secretary for Ireland, enjoyed the privilege denied to Sir Robert Peel; but, we are told, "it has been found that the Cabinet is at present rather more numerous than is convenient, and the precedents are in favour of the Secretaryship for Ireland not being a Cabinet office." Very likely; but we cannot help thinking that Sir Robert's own precedent—his views of certain Potentates and his frank way of dealing with them—had some influence, too, in this decision. We have the feelings of an ally to consider. The reception of Sir Robert Peel into the Cabinet would probably have irritated that ally; and when we reflect upon the magnitude of his army, the strength of his navy, and his idealistic temperament, we must acknowledge that Lord Palmerston has done wisely in this matter.

However, Sir Robert's promotion is the least important of the new arrangements, which begin by the appointment of Sir George Lewis to the office of Secretary for War, vacated by Lord Herbert. Sir George Lewis is succeeded, as Home Secretary, by Sir George Grey; and he in turn is succeeded by Mr. Cardwell as Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster; and thus, the post of Secretary for Ireland being vacant, Sir Robert Peel comes in. Some further arrangements have yet to be made for the offices of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Under Secretary for War—the former especially an important post, in the absence of the chief of the department from the House of Commons.

No doubt these arrangements are the best the Government could make; but the reflection then occurs, how weak must be the Government to make such arrangements! The two most important offices have been given, in this redistribution, to men who are unfit for them; and whereas one of them was well filled before, now neither of them is. Sir George Lewis was an excellent Home Minister, and in "peace and retrenchment" times he might have gone to the War Office without remark; but we are living in a different period now, and if the country becomes uneasy at seeing a man placed at the head of the War Department who has shown no special qualification for it Lord Palmerston must not be surprised. As for Sir George Grey, it is averred that he undertakes the important duties of Home Secretary in spite of that ill health which compelled him to go into the Duchy of Lancaster and comparative retirement some time since. If this be so, it is only another proof that the Government of this country, like the Navy of the first Napoleon, is sadly in want of officers. There is no reserve. Our old political commanders are growing few and feeble, and no new men arise to take their places. That, indeed, is the "moral" of the whole business; it is that which made the redistribution of offices on Lord Herbert's retirement so troublesome; and the result, unsatisfactory as it is, is not likely to be amended at present, unless, indeed, a reconstruction of parties follows this sorry reconstruction of the Ministry.

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON have increased their subscription to the National Lifeboat Institution to £10 a year, in lieu of £5 as heretofore.

TWO WAREHOUSES at the Madrid Station of the Northern Railway were destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The royal train, and a great number of carriages were also burnt. The loss is considerable.

THE WIFE OF THE LATE LONGFELLOW was accidentally burnt to death at Boston on the 19th ult.

AN IRISH TRIAL-TRIP made by the Black Prince on the Clyde on Wednesday the speed realised was nearly 15 knots.

A VALUABLE SILVER CUP, the gift of Mr. Mappin, was shot for by the London Rifle Brigade on the 26th inst. The cup was won by Mr. Horace Jones.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE having triumphantly accomplished its objects, it was dissolved on Wednesday. Various votes of thanks were passed.

THE REMOVAL of an approaching alliance between the three Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, on the subject of Poland, as mentioned in some of the German journals, is totally discredited by the *Opinion Nationale*.

A SEVERE SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE has been felt at Montreal, Ottawa, and Canada West.

According to *Le Nord* of Brussels, the alarming condition of the finances of the Russian empire has been greatly exaggerated.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY will arrive at Kingstown on the 23rd of August, and she will stay at the Viceregal Lodge until the 28th. Although it was expected that her Majesty would hold a Drawingroom at the Castle, there is reason to believe that such is not the case.

THE ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALFRED IN ENGLAND is daily expected. The young Prince will proceed at once to Osborne, and will enjoy leave of absence of about a month.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA has returned to Osborne from his visit of sympathy to his Royal father at Baden.

HER MAJESTY, by the advice of her responsible Ministers, is about to create Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Fitzhardinge Berkeley a peer, by the title of Baron Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle.

THE REMOVED VISIT OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA to the camp at Chalons grows more probable every day.

THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG has proclaimed first marksman of Germany M. de Loeuw, of Düsseldorf, who, in the recent national rifle match at Gotha, hit the centre 151 times out of 302 shots, and gained 120 prizes in money, and 9 others.

THE DUKE DE BROGLIE has abandoned the action which he had commenced against the French Prefect of Police, all the copies of his pamphlet which the police had seized having been again delivered into his possession.

A MOVEMENT HAS COMMENCED IN THE ROYAL SOCIETY to offer the next presidency to Lord Brougham. Some leading Fellows have already signed a requisition to his Lordship.

A GRAND CONGRESS OF ARTISTS OF ALL NATIONS is to be held at Antwerp next month. The gentlemen chosen by the Royal Academy to represent English art are Sir Edwin Landseer, Messrs. David Roberts, E. M. Ward, Ibbot, and Westmacott.

A NEW NOVEL by Mr. Anthony Trollope is to appear in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and is to bear the title of "Jones, Brown, and Robinson."

THE RECENT PARIS CENSUS shows that no fewer than 23,000 are employed on photography and photographic processes in that city.

THE *Patriot* informs us that two vessels of the Imperial Navy are at present at anchor at Suzé—the *Forbin* and the *Gironde*—and that they will be reinforced by the *Japon* and the *Européen*.

THE TRIBUNAL OF CORRECTIONAL POLICE AT MARSEILLES has just tried some journeyman bakers who were arrested for going out on strike to obtain higher wages. Out of 41 accused, 19 were acquitted. Of the remainder 10, being declared the ringleaders, were condemned to three months' imprisonment, 4 others to two, and 8 to one.

"PRINCE MURAT (says a Paris letter in the *Nord*) has just distributed to all the functionaries of the great bodies of the State a pamphlet on the revolution which has taken place in freemasonry. Mention is made on the cover that the pamphlet is sent in his personal name."

ACTION UPON THE RECOMMENDATION OF PROFESSOR OWEN, the trustees of the British Museum have purchased the principal objects of M. Du Chailu's collection of mammals for £500.

A FIRE BROKE OUT yesterday week in the property rooms of the Grand Opera, Paris, and destroyed property the value of which is estimated at 1,000,000*fr.* Several persons received injuries more or less serious.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR proposes to raise the pay of the senators from 30,000*fr.* to 50,000*fr.*

THE HUNGARIANS AT TERIN are gradually dispersing, a fact which indicates that there is no idea of undertaking anything in that quarter this year. Two sons of Kossuth, who are engineers, are said to have taken situations in a railway company.

THE VARIOUS INSURANCE OFFICES IN LONDON have decided to subscribe among themselves £7000, to be invested in the names of trustees, for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. Braidwood. The amount is to be contributed by each in proportion to its London business.

THIRTY CASES of marbles and other antiquities which arrived at Woolwich last week from the site of the ancient city of Cyrene have been removed to the British Museum.

THE *Monitor* prints the speeches delivered by Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and Mr. Michel Chevalier at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

THE FRENCH "PAWNBROKER-GENERAL," M. DIXU, has absconded, and extraordinary charges are made against him. His flight leaves Government responsible for a sum of about half a million sterling.

AN ABSURD STORY is circulating through various foreign papers about Garibaldi having discovered some splendid veins of gold and of copper in his little territory, which convert the Capraia rock into a very Monte Christo isle.

THE TROOPS AT TRENTHAM are reported to be greatly dissatisfied at the prospect of spending another winter at that place.

THE KNIFE AND CROWBAR with which Greenacre murdered Hannah Brown are said to have been found in a cesspool through which a new line of railway is being made at Camberwell.

MR. EDWIN JAMES has been disbarred by the Benchers. His patent as one of her Majesty's Counsel has not yet, however, been cancelled.

THE FERRY-BOAT which plies just below Collyer's sank a few days ago in consequence of being overloaded. It had on board forty persons and twenty-five head of cattle. Fourteen of the passengers were drowned. A peasant saved himself by lying hold of one of the oxen, all of which swam safely to the bank.

LIGHT CAVALRY are practised in Paris in the establishment of telegraph wires. During a supposed engagement the wires are fixed to lances.

LIEUTENANT HUGHES, 66th Regiment, had shot an elephant in a jungle, and gone up to him, thinking him dead, when the beast rose and charged. Lieutenant Hughes put up his rifle to fire, but the cap missed, and the animal crushed him to death.

THE SOLDIERS ESCAPED AT CHALONS have cultivated immense quantities of vegetables. From 12,000 to 13,000 feet of cabbage, and from 8000 to 9000 feet of leeks and onions, are to be seen in the garden of each regiment. There are likewise a large quantity of kidney-beans, which the soldiers may eat green.

THE RECENT PARIS CENSUS shows that no fewer than 23,000 persons are employed on photography and photographic processes in that city.

THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF A LETTER sent to the clerk of a parish church in Gloucester:—"Mister, my wife is ded, and wants to be berried; dig a grave for her, and she shall come and be berried to-morrow, at wunner o'clock. You knows where to dig it, close to my other wife; but let it be dip."

MR. TRAIN, the American speculator, has received a heavy blow and sore discouragement. The Metropolitan Road Commissioners have given him notice to remove his Bayswater tramway by the 1st of October.

THE MONKLAND IRON AND STEEL COMPANY have stopped payment, with liabilities estimated at £250,000. The works are all secured in favour of two banks, whose advances amount together to £140,000. The creditors have determined to carry on the works for a month.

THE SHOWYARD AT LEEDS finally closed yesterday week, 40,777 persons having been admitted into the yard in the course of the day. The amount received at the entrances during the week was £2936 10s. 6d.

TRADE is extremely depressed in France.

TWO GENTLEMEN were about to fight a duel at Listowel on Wednesday week, when they were arrested and held to bail.

IN A BRISTOL (UNITED STATES) PAPER a young widow lady advertises that she is desirous to meet with an affectionate and good-tempered partner who can offer her a comfortable home. A gentleman of colour not objected to, from 15 to 50 years of age.

THE BALANCE-SHEET of the Enfield Small-arms Factory for the last financial year states that there was a saving of £116,290 in the year from the price which would have been paid to manufacturers for the 99,000 rifles issued in the year, if they had been bought instead of being made at Enfield.

AN ASSOCIATION has been formed for promoting freedom of public worship in the Church of England by abolition of the pew system, and revival of the weekly offertory.

LORD WALTER EUTLER was found dead in his bed on Thursday week, at his residence in Dublin. He had been subject for a long time to severe epileptic fits, and it appeared from the medical evidence on the inquest that epilepsy was the cause of death.

THE JAILER which Mylne, of Edinburgh, threw over the Thames at Blackfriars—now just hundred years ago—is at length condemned.

SIR JOHN BOWRING embarked at Malta on the 12th of July, in a very precarious state of health.

THE NEW SULTAN OF TURKEY, having appointed his son, about four years of age, a Corporal in the Imperial Guard, the *Times* instances it as a proof that his Highness is cognizant of what takes place in France.

FRANCE intends to establish a corps of observation in China, the *Pain* tells us.

A ZOUAVE COMPANY OF DEAF MUTES from the American Asylum in Hartford, Connecticut, has been formed. They are handsomely uniformed, and attract much attention.

THE DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES TENNYSON D'ELYNCOURT, who was for twenty years the representative in the House of Commons of the large metropolitan borough of Lambeth, is announced.



# THE NEW EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

For how long will Arctic adventure hold its place in the regard of brave men? Who is not already familiar with the names of Arctic explorers and voyagers to Polar seas, who came back, some of them, with all but a faint, shadowy hope beaten and frozen out of them, but who yet believed how fully that what they sought might even yet be discovered? Who has not from boyhood dwelt in delight upon the narratives of those terrible regions of ice and snow, where food and drink have to be divided with hatchets, and men dwell in tented ships amidst the awful silence of a frozen Nature? Down to the loss of the indomitable Franklin—a loss only darkly feared at first, then growing into certainty as time sped on and no news came either of him or of his devoted band—the history of Arctic expedition has been a narrative full of interest, but possessing an ending of vague dissatisfaction that so little should have been purchased at the cost of so many and of such valuable lives. We had almost hoped that the cruise in search of the brave but unfortunate commander, concluding as it did successfully, but still with the terrible conviction that they whom they sought had perished, would, for years at least, have ended the long story of Arctic exploration. But it is not to be so; and even while we write another brave man, convinced, it would seem, that a great duty lies before him, has determined to proceed with the search for the lost Polar expedition, with the view of even yet finding some survivors. Captain W. Parker Snow has long been convinced that there is a great probability of success since Captain M'Clintock's discoveries are capable of addition; and he has been for nearly two years, as he says, earnestly and incessantly engaged in endeavours to impress upon the minds of others the necessity for renewed exertions with reference to the lost Polar expedition. He has visited several parts of England, given no fewer than fifty lectures on the subject, and has succeeded in obtaining the response which will enable him to carry out his desires.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at Burlington House, after Sir Leopold M'Clintock had read his paper and several officers had spoken, Captain Snow said a few words in which he somewhat differed from some of the former speakers, and insisted on the probability

of some of the 105 men being yet accounted for, his idea being that records would be found at Cape Walker, the expedition having gone on, in pursuance of the instructions of Sir J.

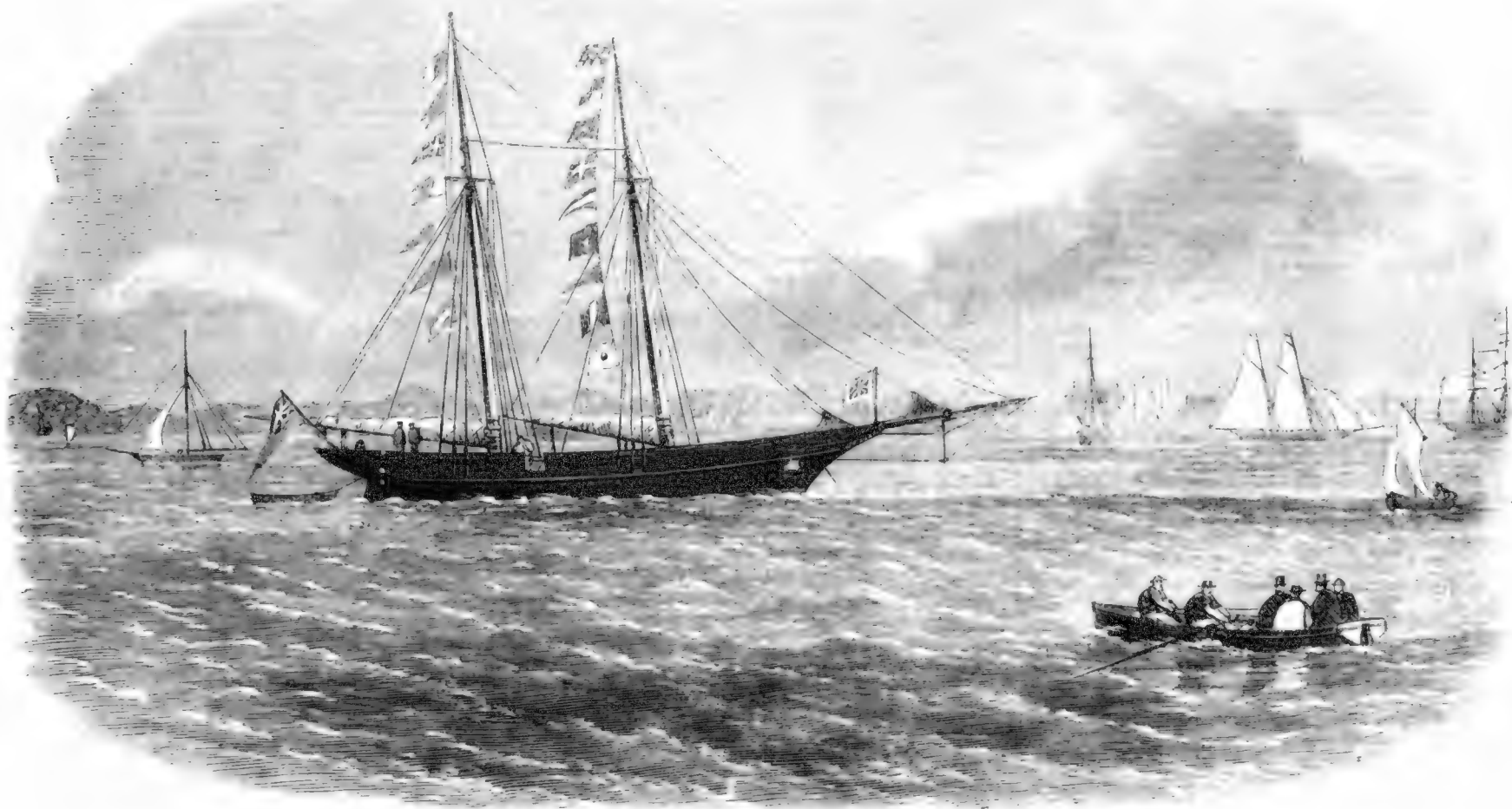
of Franklin's unhappy expedition is enough to sustain the gallant Captain through all the labour and hardship he has undertaken. We hope he will be rewarded as he hopes to be.



CAPTAIN PARKER SNOW, COMMANDER OF THE CONTEMPLATED EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS

Franklin to proceed to the south-west. He concluded by expressing his determination to go out, either alone or with others, and not returning until the riddle was solved. His plan, as stated in the paper read by him before the British Association, was for a small schooner of from 75 to 90 tons, with a picked and hardy crew of ten, to get to King William Island, by whatever route the time and circumstances make desirable. At that time his wish was to go by way of Behring Strait, leaving London in time to reach the ice early in the year, after refitting in its neighbourhood. He had little doubt that King William Island could be reached the first summer. A search would then commence, and time would be devoted to that search as long as necessary to determine the question in a positive manner. Such operations as means permitted would be carried on. The habits, manners, and customs, and especially the language, of the natives would be attended to; and, if successful, the return would be made by the eastern route, and thus a series of connected observations would be carried on throughout the entire way, and in that manner some possible advantage to science gained, in addition to the almost certain recovery of the documents belonging to the lost expedition. We cannot here follow all the arguments adduced by Captain Snow from the records of M'Clintock's expedition in the Fox to prove that the question of the loss of the whole expedition under Franklin was not conclusive. Whatever may be the issue of his courage and perseverance, the indefatigable seaman has gained his point, and already the arrangements are complete for his journey, in order to make fresh discovery if there exists any clue. In the Endeavour, a little vessel 50 or 60 tons (as shown in our Engraving), and with a crew of twelve men—Dr. Ambrose, the surgeon of the expedition, being a volunteer Captain Snow, accompanied by his wife, is about to start on his perilous enterprise.

Of course, we can but wish Captain Snow success. With such convictions as he entertains the enterprise will at any rate lose all its hardship; for the thought that he is going to the rescue of some survivor



THE YACHT ENDEAVOUR FITTED OUT FOR ITS ARCTIC CRUISE.



**"CONSOLATION."**

In our notice of the Royal Academy we took occasion to speak highly of Mr. Abraham Solomon's charming picture "Consolation," which we now engrave. In the quieter style of sentimental genre-painting Mr. Solomon can, when he pleases, excel most of his competitors, and not even in his great picture, "Waiting for the Verdict," has he been more successful than in this picturesque rendering of Breton life. How drearily hopeless is the mother's expression as she looks vacantly at the empty cradle which lately contained her treasure! Her work is in her hands, but her thoughts are plainly enough not with it, but with her buried darling. It will be a hard task for that sweet young nun with the calm, earnest face, and the upraised hand, to withdraw the poor mother's thoughts from her loss, and to fix them on that heaven to which she is pointing.

**LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S FAREWELL TO THE CITY.**

LORD JOHN RUSSELL took his farewell of the city of London on Tuesday. There was a great crowd in the Guildhall, including many of the most influential of his Lordship's supporters. Mr. Thomson Hankey presided.

In his speech to the assembly Lord John said:—"I now come to return thanks to you for twenty years of support, during which twenty years, in arduous times, I have had the honour to represent this great city. Believe me, I would gladly have continued to enjoy that honour and to discharge the duties which belong to it. But after twenty years representing this city, and forty-seven years spent in the House of Commons, with all its cares and anxieties, it appeared to me that I could not consistently remain to perform those labours any longer—consistently, I mean, with that care which every man is bound to take that he should not break down in a hopeless attempt.

Her Majesty has been pleased, upon the intimation of my wish to retire from the City, to signify her intention to elevate me to the peerage. I feel deeply that honour, and the kindness of the Crown; but I must also feel that it is a painful moment when I come to bid adieu to those who have supported me so strongly and so cordially, through good report and through evil report, for so long a time. And I should hardly be acting fairly by you or by myself if I did not take some retrospect of the period that has gone by, and consider whether it has been usefully or uselessly spent. You will remember that the first time I appeared before you was in the beginning of the great struggle between Free Trade and Protection; and you gave me your support on the principles of Free Trade. Gentlemen, we were then defeated as a party, but in principle we were triumphant. That which we then proposed, and which was thought too bold for those times—that which was resisted as a dangerous and almost



"CONSOLATION."—(FROM A PICTURE, BY A. SOLOMON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)

destructive innovation—was that there should be a fixed duty on corn, a considerable differential duty in favour of colonial sugar, and another differential duty in favour of colonial timber. But, although we triumphed, those propositions did not triumph, but larger and better propositions than the compromise which we recommended met with success. We have had the total abolition of the duties on corn; we have had the duties on foreign and colonial sugar reduced and made equal; we have likewise had the duties on colonial and foreign timber equalised. Thus, gentlemen, we have had once more the lesson, so often repeated, and so often repented in vain, that those who resist moderate proposals of reform do not thereby prevent innovation. Well, there is another topic on which I then addressed you, and it was that the great work of religious liberty ought to be completed. Upon that question, again, we had a serious struggle, and it was not till after many years that my friend and colleague, Baron Rothschild, was able to take his seat in the Commons' House of Parliament. But that cause, too, triumphed; and as the Dissenters from the Church had before been, so likewise then were the Jews admitted to the privilege of a Constitution which ought to take no notice of differences of religious belief, which the greatest King who ever ruled in this country truly declared to be God's province. Gentlemen, there is another subject upon which there are still

endeavours to be made, still improvements to be accomplished. I am about to speak to you upon that question which was not in agitation at the time I first took my seat for the City, but which has been in agitation since, and upon which I have had to bear my part—I mean the amendment of the representation of the people. Upon that subject we introduced a bill last year which was thought to be a dangerous innovation, because it proposed to extend the suffrage to householders paying £6 of yearly rental. Great alarm was felt by some, and affected by many, at that proposition. But it was a proposal in itself exceedingly moderate—a proposal which ought not to alarm any of the lovers of the Constitution, because it is not among the ratepayers—it is not among the householders of this country that are to be found those who wish to destroy any of the essential parts of that Constitution. You do find here and there a philosophical theorist who conceives that we might be better off with some new form of government. But it is not among the people, not among the householders of this country, that that notion prevails. They are as loyal to the Throne, as much attached to the Constitution of this realm, as any other class of persons within it. But, gentlemen, I will tell you why there was and is, as I believe—for it is a matter of fact, and not of principle—I will tell you why there existed and still exists considerable indifference on the subject

of further improvement in the representation of the people. The reason, I believe, is that when Reform was undertaken thirty years ago there were very flagrant abuses, abuses so flagrant that they made every one indignant, and produced that general and enthusiastic feeling which then prevailed throughout the kingdom. At that time Lord Grey having formed his Administration, one of his colleagues, Lord Durham, sent to me and said that the Premier had commissioned him to bring together some of the members of his Government in order to draw up the heads of a measure of Reform. The men were soon chosen—viz., Lord Durham, myself, Lord Bessborough, and Sir James Graham, who still happily sits in the House of Commons. To the meeting of these four persons I proposed that there should be a change with regard to the places entitled to representation. At that time grass mounds, a very beautiful park, and a town which had been destroyed some ten centuries ago returned members to Parliament, while Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and Sheffield returned none. I proposed to that meeting that fifty boroughs should be disfranchised, that fifty other boroughs should return only one member, and that Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds should be represented in Parliament. Gentlemen, that was a great change. The proposition, though not exactly in the form in which I suggested it, was agreed to, and afterwards drawn



up as a bill, and proposed by Lord Grey to the Cabinet. And when the nation heard that there were 150 seats to be distributed, that the nomination boroughs were to be disfranchised, and the great seats of riches, of manufactures, and of commerce to be enfranchised, there prevailed that universal enthusiasm throughout the country that there was no force in either House of Parliament able successfully to oppose the measure, and it accordingly became law. There are no such abuses now, and the questions to be considered are questions which require to be weighed nicely in the balance, to be paused upon, and to be modified, and therefore, although the prospect is still fair, yet, until the people themselves show a strong feeling upon the subject, it will be of no use for the Ministers of the Crown to come forward with a proposition. I have the same trust in the people of England that I have expressed before. I believe that the people—the working classes, I mean—while they would bring further intelligence to the representation, would respect all that is beneficial and all that deserves to be respected in our institutions. These are some of the subjects on which I have been our duty to deliberate during the twenty years for which I have had the honour to represent you. With regard to other questions which still require the attention of Parliament, and which still require the support of the popular voice—I mean the questions of the improvement of the law—I have had occasion just lately in the House of Commons to vote in favour of a proposal with respect to which all the best-informed of the principal firms of bankers and merchants in London have given their unequivocal assent. While I return you my most grateful thanks for the support which I have received during this long period in favour of such important measures, I feel, at the same time, a certain melancholy at the dissolution of our long connection. I cannot but call back to memory at the close of so active a scene the victories we have gained, the defeats we have repaired, and all the excitement which belongs to the daily contests of public life in the House of Commons. I feel a little like the great Emperor who, three centuries ago, having been engaged in all the great transactions of his time, and thinking that he should like to see what would happen after his death, had all the pomps of his funeral prepared, and himself assisted as chief mourner at the ceremony. I do feel somewhat as if I were chief mourner on this occasion. Yet still I don't give way to those feelings, because I trust that I may still be of use to the country, though in another sphere. Certainly, there is nothing to dishearten one in the great progress which has been made in past years, nothing to induce one to believe that the cause of Reform and progress and of civil and religious liberty will not prosper in years to come. I cannot but feel, as it is said by our great poet, that

to have done is to hang  
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail,  
In monumental mockery.

But that is not my intention. Though I feel that the continuation of the labours I have gone through for the last forty-seven years would be too much for my remaining strength, yet there are labours still to be undergone, there are triumphs still to be achieved; and I do hope that I may bear some share, however humble, in those triumphs and those achievements. When we look back at the great improvements which have been made in legislation, we see that men of very different tempers and of very different political parties have contributed to them. The names of such men as Mr. Canning, Mr. Huskisson, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Grey, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright belong to very different political parties, but they are men who at different times have worked for these great ends, who have either built a trophy to religious liberty, or raised the standard of Free Trade and carried it through the land, or have reformed abuses in our representative system. Why, then, should there be any intolerance on these subjects? Why should not men, though there may be degrees of difference between them, co-operate when there is a great cause before them and a great battle to be won? We may all receive a lesson in this respect, I think, from the institution which has lately sprung up among us—our volunteers. You may find among them one man who would like to march a little faster, and another man who would like to march a little slower; but they are told that without order and without discipline, unless they all march in line, and at the same pace, they will be useless to their country, and by no means formidable to the enemy. So it should be with regard to Reformers. Some are in a hurry, and would wish to march at the quickest pace possible; others are more cautious, and would like to pick their way through the stones and the other obstacles they may meet with. But all should act with union and discipline and in that way, and that way alone, will they present a front which cannot be broken, and with which they may march from triumph to triumph. I have to thank you all for the support you have given me for so many years. I shall watch the proceedings of the city of London with the greatest interest. I shall expect to see you act in the same spirit of free trade and in the same spirit of liberty which has animated your ancestors and yourselves, which has built up the great fabric of this constitution, and which has destroyed all the strongholds of monopoly, of restriction, and of protection. I shall expect to see you going on in the same spirit; cheering those who are prepared to advance, and to display that flag of freedom which I am sure will ever be held aloft in your hands. Whatever may be the chances of those combats, I can assure you that deeply in my heart will rest engraven the feeling of gratitude for the support I have received from you, and for the means of boasting that I represented London in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It was that which strengthened my voice and animated my exertions, and to the last day of my life I shall remember your benefits, and be grateful for the support you have always extended to me.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Crawford, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Richardson, was carried unanimously, after which Lord John Russell left the Guildhall, the electors cheering him to the last with great enthusiasm.

**DR. CHEEVER AND THE AMERICAN CRISIS.**—A public meeting having reference to the American crisis was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday—Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The object of the meeting was to present a testimonial to Dr. Cheever, the distinguished anti-slavery clergyman of New York, in the shape of an address and a piece of plate, and to hear from him a farewell address. The rev. gentleman spoke strongly against the conduct of the seceding States, and advocated the abolition of slavery as a duty which was incumbent upon the Federal Government. Mr. S. Morley and other gentlemen took part in the subsequent proceedings.

**THE GUN-BOTS.**—The gun-boats at Haslar, numbering about thirty, are to have 40 and 100 pounders substituted for their present armament of 32 and 68 pounders. This alteration is to be carried out with all dispatch. The boats will form a portion of the first-class steam reserve at Portsmouth.

**DEFENCES AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE MEDWAY.**—The work of demolishing the extensive line of fortifications at the entrances to the Medway, which entirely command the approaches to that river, commenced on Wednesday, in order that preparations may be made for the construction of a formidable line of (armament) batteries. The new works, which will be constructed on the site of those now being demolished, will mount, when completed, an armament heavier than that of any similar line of fortifications in the kingdom, consisting of 100-pounder Armstrong guns, 68-pounders, and 10-inch guns on the basement tier, and 8-inch and 32-pounders mounted on barbette. Every effort is being made to have the concrete foundations laid by the commencement of the ensuing year, in order that the batteries may be raised as soon as possible afterwards. The works connected with the erection of the new defences on the north side of the entrance to the River Medway, on the Isle of Grain, are being pushed forward with all dispatch, and when the whole are completed the entrance to the Medway will be rendered all but impregnable.

**SHOOTING ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday a frightful accident occurred in Eaton-square to a young lady named Cooper, nineteen years of age. About midday she was seen riding through the square at an alarming speed, the horse she rode being apparently beyond her control. On approaching the bar at one of the outlets from the square the horse turned abruptly round, and the unfortunate lady was thrown from her seat. She fell with violence upon the iron palisades of the square, and received such frightful injuries that she died almost instantly.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has left the House of Commons for ever. He passed out, never to return, on Wednesday night, between seven and eight. He shook hands with some of his old friends on the Treasury bench, crossed over to the other side of the House, and performed the same operation with Mr. Henley and Sir John Pakington—very cordially with the former—and then glided away like a ghost. There were but few members in the House at the time, and of these not a dozen knew that he was about thus to vanish. If the members of his own party had known that he would leave them on that night they would have assembled and given him a lusty parting cheer; but nobody knew anything about the matter. And so farewell, Lord John! He came into Parliament in 1813 for Tavistock; and has successively represented Huntingdonshire, Bandon Bridge, Devon, South Devon, Stroud, and London. Nearly forty-eight years he has sat in the House. For several years he was its leader, and it was never better led than it was then. In some respects he was a better Leader than Lord Palmerston, for he not only knew what to say, but what to leave unsaid, and he consequently never offended either his friends or his foes. There are not a few sharp arrows from the bow of Lord Palmerston still ranking in the breasts of hon. members; but Lord John leaves no reminiscences of this sort behind him. *Punch* in his farewell lament to the noble Lord calls him Earl Ludlow. If *Punch* had read the *ILLUSTRATED TIMES*, as he ought to have done, he would have learned a fortnight back that the title is to be Earl Russell, and not Earl Ludlow: it was never likely that the noble Lord would bury his own illustrious name under that of Ludlow: the property which the late Duke left him was left to the Duke by Earl Ludlow, but that is no reason why Lord John should take his title; besides, the old Earl was not Earl of Ludlow. Ludlow was his surname.

The "aristocratic fêtes" at Cremorne will probably not be repeated. It may be fairly credited that there were never so few of the aristocracy present in the gardens as at these special fêtes. On the 18th the gloom was profound; people walked about and glared at each other, and went solemnly from circus to Leopard, from dogs and monkeys to fireworks, and stared at the band as though they had never seen fiddlers before. Nobody had pluck enough to dance, nobody was low enough to eat supper, and the whole affair was a ghastly mockery. On Wednesday last there were many more people, and had the weather been decent, they might have spent a pleasant evening. No reason to complain of the presence of the "cold shade" then. A more common, badly-dressed set one can scarcely imagine; but they had the element of jollity in them, and enjoyed themselves as much as the pouring wet would allow. They did not dance, indeed, but they applauded Leopard lustily; and there were many children who were entranced at the circus; and when the balloon ascended the delight of these little ones was immense, though the adult cynic probably found more amusement in observing the intense fright of the two intending passengers in the car, and their impotent attempts to look happy and unconcerned. These special occasions give people an idea that Cremorne cannot be visited with propriety at other times, which is an entire mistake. There is never anything to offend the most fastidious person between eight and twelve; and the gardens are far too pretty, and the amusements far too good, to be kept specially for the "pretty horsebreakers" and the gentlemen who defend them so euphuistically in the columns of the *Times*. There is a capital circus, and M. Leopard's performance is not merely wonderful, but well worth seeing for its grace and daring. "Le Roi est mort—Vive le Roi!" Mr. Simpson retires from Cremorne with a large fortune, and Mr. E. T. Smith reigns in his stead. Surely this is exactly the place for Mr. E. T. Smith. He has hit upon his *métier* at last, and the frequenters of the gardens may look for the best amusement at his hands.

The fancy fair of the Dramatic College at the Crystal Palace on Saturday was a great success. The stalls were, as usual, kept by some of our prettiest actresses, and the male members of the profession exerted themselves in various ways for the good of the charity. The hit of the day, par excellence, was the Richardson's Show, and deservedly so, for there was an immensity of humour in the performance. Mr. Toole was excellent, and we specially liked the fingers of the Ghost. The receipts were enormous.

A portion of M. Du Chailly's gorilla collection has been purchased for the British Museum on the recommendation of Professor Owen. The enterprising traveller is much pleased with his reception in this country, and, it is said, intends writing a book on English society—a task for which his sojourn of some three months among us and his previous experiences of the Gaboon district have, of course, fully qualified him.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

WE believe that, in chronicling the farewell of Mme. Grisi at Covent Garden, on Wednesday night, we incur no risk of propagating false news. Certainly, the scene that night recalled with suggestive force an occasion of the same character which was duly and in good faith recorded as the final lavataking of the great lyric actress. But for several reasons we now lay all doubt aside, and assume positively that we have seen and heard Giulia Grisi for the last time on the boards she has trod with sovereign dignity for so many years. As might have been anticipated, a disjointed programme, pardonable for the nonce, was arranged with the purpose of displaying Mme. Grisi's finest and most celebrated scenes. The first act of "Norma," with Signor Tambril in a part which he may be said to have developed—that of Pollio—went off magnificently. The wronged Druidess gave as passionate a vent to her scorn, grief, anger, hate, and love, as she has ever done in the person of Mme. Grisi; and, had there been no farewell in the case, nor any feeling to lend extraordinary interest to the performance, the tempest of applause would not have appeared uncalled for. "Norma" gave way, at the first climax of the heroine's fate, to the stirring story of the "Huguenots" in which the part of Valentina has been borne without peer by Mme. Grisi. The first and third acts of this opera were performed with all the advantages of the Covent Garden cast of leading singers, and of an almost perfect chorus and orchestra. The great duet with Signor Mario was productive of a complete furore, and both singers were literally covered with flowers. It was, however, when Mme. Grisi came forward alone to receive the cordial demonstrations of a regretful parting that the most impressive scene occurred. Great actress though she undoubtedly is, it would have been impossible even for her to simulate the emotion by which she was on the point of being overcome. The tears which she has often and often evoked at will it was now her turn to shed; and, on the fall of the curtain, there was assuredly as deep a feeling of sympathy on one side as on the other.

We have no specialities to report this week in musical matters. The season draws to a close; and we shall shortly have the task of summarising the events of a more than commonly successful campaign. The Crystal Palace directors announce a Grisi festival, in which the departing songstress will herself appear, and sing for the last time in London. Mr. Costa will direct the concert, which will be supported by all the force of the Royal Italian Opera. The event is fixed for next Wednesday. Mme. Grisi will afterwards make a tour through the provinces.

**THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.**—The applications for the New Indian Loan of £4,000,000 are published. It appears that the total tendered for was £21,000,000, and that the minimum fixed by the Council was 98s. The highest tender was at £99 8s., and the lowest, accepted in full, £98 18s. 6d. The applications at £98 18s. amounted to £1,377,500, but at this rate only £503,200 remained to be allotted, or about 37 per cent. Among the successful bids was one from Messrs. Rothschild for a million and a half, at 98s. On the conclusion of the operation the quotation of the new scrip gradually advanced to 100s.

## THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

A LETTER on the strike from the Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford has been published. The opinions of such an authority are worth quoting. He says:—

On the merits of the strike, as it regards the amount of wages, I have nothing more to say than that the increase in the price of the necessities of life, coupled with the great demand for labour at this time, would seem, *prima facie*, to justify some rise in wages; and this the masters appear to admit by consenting to give the same wages as before for half a day's less work in the week, which it is probable they would not have done if the workmen had not combined to ask for it. I say this incidentally, as people are too apt to forget that a rise in wages, however strong the reason for it, is rarely, if ever, the spontaneous act of the employers, but is always—or almost always—the result of a combined demand by the workmen, whether that combination has an organised form or not; for a workman will not give up an employment at which he gets anything like reasonable wages, on the refusal of the employer to increase them, unless he has first ascertained, by conversation with his fellows, that there is no equally-qualified labourer ready to take his place on the old terms. Workmen, however, are very much in the dark as to what their wages should be. They are very apt to be mistaken in their demands; and even success—at least, a temporary success—does not necessarily prove that they are in the right.

The "hour question" is a much plainer one, and it is on this point that a great wrong has been done to the workmen, both by the act of the master and the judgment of the public.

It has been repeatedly said—and by some who ought to know better—that payment by the hour is a concession to the workmen; that the effect of it is to leave it to the workman to fix the duration of his own labour; and, if we trusted to the language of the papers, we should suppose that a workman who wished to earn a moderate income upon easy terms might come to his work at eight o'clock and leave it at four. Nothing is further either from the purpose or from the effect of the so-called concession. Its effect is—and such probably was its purpose—to leave the "minimum" of the hours of labour as it was before, and to remove all restrictions on the maximum, especially the restriction which touched the pockets of the master—that, namely, which added fifty per cent to the rate of wages, or "overtime."

The number of hours of labour is a point on which the labourer is at least far more competent to decide than the amount of his wages; and it is a point upon which the interest of the general public coincides rather with that of the workman than with that of the master. For it is the interest of the workman, as a body, that the work should be so divided as to afford employment for all; for in that way they are more able to stand out for wages, there being no reserve, or but a slight reserve, of workmen out of employ for the master to fall back upon. But it is clearly the interest of the master to have such a reserve; and if that reserve is kept for him by the public in the condition of paupers, so much the better. Now it is clearly the interest of the State, on the ground of security as well as economy, that all its subjects should be employed.

It seems, therefore, that associations of workmen for regulating the hours of labour are deserving of encouragement in reference to their immediate object; and, further, it might be convenient in times of trouble, which are perhaps not so far off as many think, that we should be able to act upon the minds of the working classes, through leaders and advisers in whom they trust, than that we should have to deal directly, and it may be forcibly, with their tumultuous masses.

I have seen, therefore, with much regret, that the Government should have thrown its weight into the masters' scale by giving them, in one instance, the use of its own workmen—that is, of workmen paid by the public, partly out of the taxes levied from the very men against whom they are brought into the field.

The Government is not a private individual, and has no right to act as if it were. At any rate, after this act of favour to the master, it can hardly refuse, unless it means openly and avowedly to take a side in the dispute, to do as much for the workman. Let it release the contractors for the Exhibition buildings from their contract, and offer the work to the men of the building trade upon the same terms as to hours and pay which they had before the strike, and subject to the same regulation as the workmen who are employed in our dockyards. Government can build a house, if it chooses to do so, just as easily as it can build a ship. If they don't choose to do so, it is that they are not willing to do as much for the workman as they have already done for the master.

I dare say that, in the present state of public opinion, I may, as Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, incur some obloquy for writing this letter, if at least it be known or noticed at all. Whatever that obloquy be, I am willing to bear it; and, as a further proof of my interest in what I believe to be, upon the whole, a just cause, I inclose you a cheque for £5 as my subscription to the fund for the builders upon strike.

**THE LAST OF MR. BONWELL.**—The Privy Council has decided against the Rev. Mr. Bonwell's appeal, on the ground that their Lordships could not allow Mr. Bonwell to return to his parishioners, to whom his ministrations would be a scandal and his presence a shock. Of all who had heard the case he alone seemed to be ignorant of the atrocity of the crime he had committed. Their Lordships would advise her Majesty that the decree of the Court below be affirmed, and the appeal be dismissed.

**CRIMINALS AT CRACOW.**—The Jewish rabbis at Cracow condemned the use of criminals by members of their congregations, but without effect. A number of low Jews, however, on the appearance of the ladies in the synagogue in the prescribed garment, drove them away, and compelled them to seek refuge in the adjacent house. Several persons, fearing the women would be injured, placed themselves before the house. A fierce conflict ensued, and blood was shed on both sides, but nobody was killed.

**THE FRENCH AND SARDINIANS.**—The French press is beginning to harp on the subject of the annexation of the Island of Sardinia. The *Revue Contemporaine* "believes" that the Emperor will not seize Sardinia by force, but he would certainly not refuse the island if it were offered to him. The inhabitants of Sardinia love France, "feel that their happiness lies with her," and would vote for annexation with enthusiasm, like the people of Nice and Savoy; and the possession of Sardinia is essential to the preservation of Corsica.

**OLIVER CROMWELL.**—A very spirited terra-cotta bust of Oliver Cromwell has just been added to the National Portrait Gallery. It bears the impress of being a study direct from nature, and evidently served as the original model for the marble bust which Mr. Labouchere, now Lord Taunton, contributed to the Manchester Exhibition. The marble bears the name of Edward Pierce, a leading sculptor of the seventeenth century, who executed public statues for the city of London, and whose busts of Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Isaac Newton at Oxford rival the most successful efforts of Ronchini at a subsequent period. This portrait of Cromwell corresponds with the known miniatures by Cooper, with Lely's portrait at Florence, Lord Spencer's Walker, and the fine drawing, life-size, at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. But it seems to have been done at an earlier period than any of them. In the terra-cotta bust there is a comparative profusion of hair on the head, and even the second wart on his face is lost in the fullness of the moustache. In all the paintings above mentioned the hair is very thin, and an isolated lock is observable in the centre on the forehead. The full hair and starting eyes give a peculiarly lion-like character to the countenance. A marble bust of Lord Jifrey, the celebrated Edinburgh reviewer, has also been added to the collection, and the trustees have also secured a portrait of Oliver Goldsmith, which, while it corresponds with the well-known profile by Sir Joshua, has the additional interest of having belonged to Goldsmith himself.

**PICTURES AND GAS.**—The letters written in April last by the late Mr. Braidwood and Mr. Sydney Smirke on the subject of lighting the British Museum with gas have been laid before Professors Faraday, Tyndall, and Hoffman; but they adhere to their former opinion of the safety of the gas-lighting at South Kensington, and state that the temperature of the picture galleries there, in the parts most exposed to the action of the gas, is not so high when the gas is burning as when the sun is shining through the skylights. Professor Faraday, however, recommends that the roof of such galleries lighted by gas be of iron, and he observes that he should greatly hesitate to recommend gas-lighting in the British Museum against the opinion of the architect, who alone is aware of the construction of the building, and of the dangers by fire which it may involve. He remarks that he is very strongly against the common practice of erecting a church or other building by one set of hands, under one mind, and then giving it over to another authority and set for the introduction of gas apparatus and pipes, or pipes of hot air or water (frequently at high temperatures and pressure) into parts and places where no intention respecting them had existed before, where no preparation had been made for them, and where the final arrangements must partake more of accident and risk than of premeditation and forethought.

**THE YELVERTON CASE.**—The Yelverton case is pushing its way through the Scotch courts, but it is impossible to say how far it got by the examination of the Court of Session on Tuesday week. The "putterer" was asking for the privilege of giving evidence on some letters which Major Yelverton destroyed, and after the case was argued "the Court took all the appeals to avivandum."

**THE AGES OF THE IRISH PRELATES** are beginning to excite a lively interest in ecclesiastical circles. Accordingly the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette* has published them. They are as follows:—Armagh, 88; Dublin, 74; Cashel, 78; Killaloe, 77; Meath, 73; Limerick, 75; Tuam, 69; Derry, 69; Ossory, 67; Kilmore, 65; Down, 52; Cork, 47.



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